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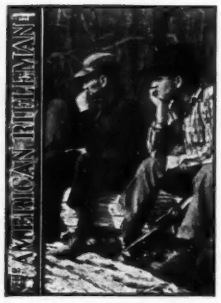
The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

Official Journal of The National Rifle Association of America



THE COVER: Last fall we induced staff photographer John Scofield (now in the service) to acompany us on a hunting trip in the Great Smokies. Several of his pictures have already appeared on our cover. The one this month was taken of some of our hunting companions on that trip, men who know the haunts of the Russian boar and black bear.

THIS MONTH:

"Ruminations of a Ridge-Runner." We were looking about for something different in a hunting story as November brings every rifleman around to this subject. In Gerald Averill's yarn we found a sympathetic angle, for us, at least, as we look back on the upset calculations of every deer hunt. We're sure you'll appreciate the unpredictables.

"Bagging the Honkers" gives us a chance to talk shotgun, particularly as it applies to the noticeable comeback of the great birds. It also gives our illustrator, Jim Berryman, a chance to ply his art on those graceful flying squadrons. Popowski as usual gives us some niceties of the game that shouldn't be overlooked.

"High Explosive," an ordnance story about our own Ordnance' pride and joy, the 37mm. shell, is one of the most interesting of J. B. Nealey's several contributions to the RIFLEMAN's ordnance series. Nealey is on our list, also, for an excellent series on propellants, which we expect to bring our readers within an issue or two.

"A .22 Caliber 'Peacemaker'" announces the welcome return of so able a gunsmithing-writer as Clyde Baker, author of *"Modern Gunsmithing."* Contributing to our home workshop series for this issue, he promises to continue with as many subjects as he is able to prepare in any free time he can spare from his Naval Ordnance duties.

NEXT MONTH:

". . . And Some Were Freaks," a fully illustrated story to please every gun lover, collector, muzzle-loader or modern rifleman. It traces the interesting development by plain chance or intention of many arms contributing to the refinements of the modern rifle. Early gun designers had some peculiar ideas and devices.

"Making the Drive," another of Francis E. Sell's practical hunting discussions will arrive on time for most Eastern hunting, where the drive is often a necessity in rounding up the white-tails.

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RUMINATIONS of a

by G

I SUPPOSE FROM THE STANDPOINT of the hunter I'm a pretty lucky guy. I've cruised and hunted over most of the best deer country in Maine. I've seen the experts miss and the greenhorns connect. I've camped where the deer stood and blew at the glow of the open fire all night, and I've roamed for days through timber where there was no trace of any living thing. I've watched the official record of deer killed double itself in thirty years and have seen the herds increase from almost nothing in certain counties to a present record of two to the square mile. I've looked and listened and made notes and during all this time I've learned just two things on a deer hunt—to expect the unexpected, and keep a live shell under the firing pin.

In the past nine years I have heard enough hunting yarns to fill Doctor Elliot's Five Foot Shelf and I've read as many more. When the hunting season is over and the Nor'easters begin to rattle the windows and pile the drifts high, there are long evenings when one either reads or vegetates and the arrival of the monthly magazines is watched for as eagerly as payday.

I sincerely admire a deer hunter who goes about the business like an engineering job and has the faculty of remembering each step in the progress of the hunt and putting it into written words. I remember one article not so long ago in which the author not only described in minute detail the intricate trailing of a fabulous buck, but drew a map with dotted lines indicating its course through swamps, over ridges and across streams to that ultimate spot where a black cross marks its demise. It was a good yarn, expertly written and throughout its wealth of detail ran the conviction that its writer knew every move that buck was going to make and that there could be but one ending—the place where X marks the spot.

I wish I could trail a deer like that and know just where I was going to find him. I wish I had learned to do it years ago, it would have saved me many weary miles and a lot of shoe leather. I wish, too, that I could write a yarn like that, but about all I can remember about successful hunts is how the deer appeared over the sights, what the bullet did and what a hell of a time I had getting out the liver, lights and paunch all in one piece with a dull jackknife.

It would be interesting to know just what part of Maine's annual deer kill of twenty thousand are killed while *hunting* in comparison with the number brought down by sheer luck. I tried to take a census once, but didn't get anywhere. Every deer I checked that season was the result of superlative woodsmanship and expert shooting so I gave it up. According to our present laws, if you are in the fields, forests, or on the waters of the state with a firearm in your possession you are hunting —but, are you? Down in this neck of the woods you will find three-fourths of the so-called hunters hanging around main road deer crossings while the remainder are threshing around in the brush. I suppose *that* is hunting of a sort but I just wasn't brought up that way. When a car swings around a turn and the driver sees a deer standing under an apple tree fifty yards away, gets out,

# of a RIDGE-RUNNER

by Gerald Averill.....

loads his rifle and shoots that deer, is it hunting? I wouldn't say so. It's just bull luck and a foolish deer.

There are a lot of deer in this country that get themselves killed in just that way every year, and there are a lot more that are not so foolish. These last go to make up our breeding stock and some of them survive for years. How they get by a hunting season in a comparatively thickly settled area is something to wonder about, but it is often possible to check the same deer year after year on their summer range. No summer range? Don't fool yourself. I knew where I could put my spotlight on half a dozen in a certain meadow a couple of months ago, but try and find them there after the first of October.

As I have said before, my opportunities for hunting are now very few. If a nice fat deer wants to stick its nose out into the open while I'm going about my usual business it's a lucky break for me, but that's about all the chance I'll get for the season and I wouldn't call the incident a deer hunt. If I knew just when and where this was going to happen I'd sort of plan to be there and I suppose *that* would be hunting.

Once, when I was much younger, I thought I knew all about deer. I had a trick that worked fine up in the Big Sticks where the deer were thick and very unsophisticated. I'd stop at the edge of a chopping at daybreak and when the white flags start bobbing I'd wait for a moment until the deer were nearly to the timber on the opposite side, and then let go a blast from a whistle. Four times out of five the bunch would stop, whirl to present a broadside shot and look back. I got me quite a few deer that way and figured the trick was sure-fire anywhere until I tried it in one of the southern counties where the deer had learned a thing or two. This one was a tall, long-legged buck and I thought he was already in high gear when he sailed across the clearing that morning, but when that whistle screamed it fairly seemed to lift him through the air. In my surprise, I stood there with my mouth open and never fired a shot at the critter.

There was a time when I knew I was much smarter than *any* deer—that given a little time and an even break I was sure to smell liver and onions in the frying pan no matter how tough the conditions were. That conviction disappeared one fall on a hunt down in the southern part of Hancock County.

My partner was a good man in the woods and an expert with the rifle. We spent four days in the best deer country imaginable and never got a shot. Packing in on a Sunday right after a big rain, we saw seven deer in or close to the tote road and I suppose we should have filled our licenses right then and there—law or no law. We were so sure we could pick our bucks that we never thought of shooting at the time, and when we pitched our tent that night, unknowingly right smack in the middle of a main runway, we got very little sleep. That tent was new and white and about ten o'clock an old buck came bouncing out of the barrens heading for the ridge back of us and found that strange white object in the middle of his private road. He woke us both up with his stamping and then, while we covered our heads to smother our laughter, he put on the damndest exhibition of stamping and blowing that I ever heard, before or since. He put in the night circling around us until along toward daybreak he worked off toward a little swamp, stopping every now and then to give us a parting blast.

It was cold that morning with a rising wind, but we didn't worry. We had four full days and from what we had seen we knew there were plenty of deer. The first two days we cruised around some, looked the country over and spotted likely places where it would be easy to get our deer out. The third morning we went to work in earnest, but it was cold and noisy and we didn't get a chance. We found plenty of sign on the scrub poplar and checkerberry ridges, but just couldn't locate any deer. During the afternoon I cut a half circle around a big open

bog and jumped plenty but they simply moved around behind me and lay quiet.

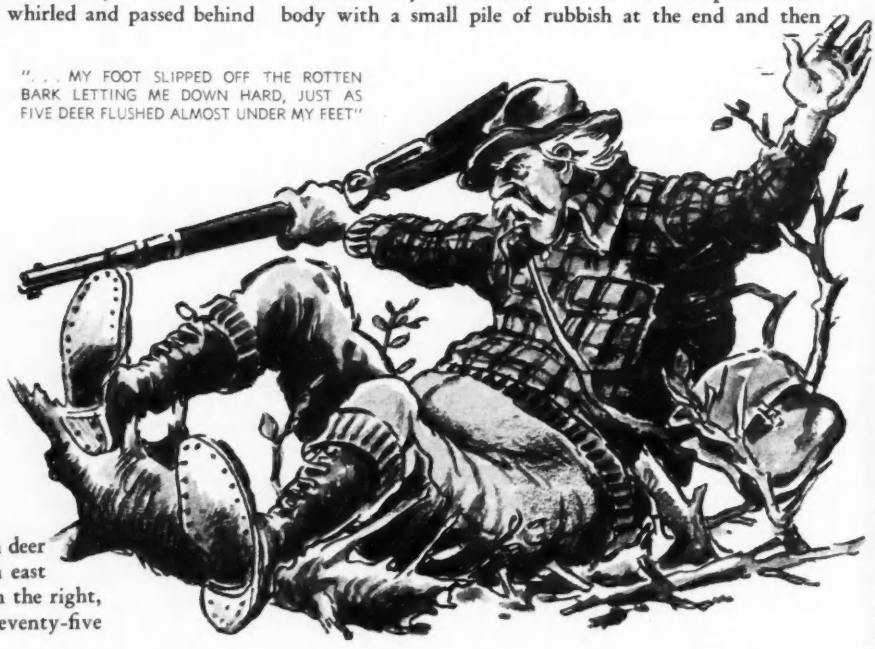
We had a council of war that night and the last day we tried every trick we knew or ever heard of. We found plenty of places where deer had fed in the open during the night and toward mid-afternoon we cut a plain trail where four or five had gone into a narrow strip of black growth about a quarter of a mile long and a hundred and fifty yards wide. There was a well-beaten runway in and out of the south end, so my partner got set on a hummock down wind overlooking it and I went in at the north. It was tough going through that run. There was a lot of young growth and quite a lot of down stuff and I made noise enough to be sure that if there were any deer in there they'd be sure to leave. The guy outside was sudden death with that model 54 .30-'06 of his, and I had no worries from that source. Three-fourths of the way through, when I could see the light of the open ahead of me, I ran into a tangle of blowdown, three big hemlocks with their dead branches forming an almost impassable barrier. I didn't dare cut around them so I tucked my boot laces in tight and dove in. In the midst of the tangle one of those iron-hard, bleached branches snagged under my right armpit, my foot slipped off the rotten bark letting me down hard while that branch forced my arm and rifle straight up. I grabbed for a rotten limb with my left hand, missed it and went down through the mass of brittle brush just as five deer flushed almost under my feet, whirled and passed behind me. They were out of sight in two jumps and we never saw them again. I left part of my shirt, a lot of conceit and most of my temper in that place and we had to go home without any meat. The very next week I drove sixteen miles and was back home at 8 A. M. with a nice buck.

A few miles from here there is a nice stretch of deer country bounded by a swift flowing stream on the north and east and dirt roads to the west and south. Through the middle runs an old discontinued road much used by both deer and hunters. Travelling from east to west there is an elevation on the right, its highest point not over seventy-five yards from the road center.

Last fall it was necessary for me to make a trip from the river through to the west road so I took the Savage along—"just in case". There wouldn't be much chance of seeing anything if there happened to be any hunters in there, but I like my venison as well as the next man and you never can tell. So I filled the magazine and started off at a modest pace. I was pretty careful at first, the wind was in my face, the sun at my back, and the further I went up that road the firmer became my conviction that I was going to get a shot. I hunted right by the book. No oddly-shaped branch, no stump or slab of grey rock escaped my scrutiny. I took my time and was just entering the spirit of the thing whole-heartedly when I met a hunter coming down the road from the opposite direction. We stopped and had a smoke. He had come straight through from the point that I was headed for and hadn't seen a thing so I went on feeling a little let down, knowing that it was a long long chance that a deer would have come in behind him to wait for me. I quickened my pace with only a casual glance from right to left now and then. Half a mile up the road I crossed a log bridge in a hemlock run, came out of the black growth and glanced off to my right through a thicket of thumb-sized beeches. I could just make out the outline of the top of the ridge and there was something there, something that broke the line of beech leaves against the sky. I caught the impression of a black spot that might have been a nose, the outline of something that might have been an ear and a suggestion of a great sweeping antler. Then as I snapped the rifle to my shoulder there was a flash of white—and nothing.

That deer had been lying stretched out along the ridge for some time. His bed was warm and wet in the leaves, and the hunter that I had met must have passed by without jumping him. When he realized that I had seen him he did not get to his feet at all. He simply drew his hind legs up under him and slid out of sight on his belly, otter fashion. The story was there in the leaves for anyone to read. There was the path of his body with a small pile of rubbish at the end and then the scrambling imprint of his hooves as he gathered his legs beneath him and leaped away.

"... MY FOOT SLIPPED OFF THE ROTTEN BARK LETTING ME DOWN HARD, JUST AS FIVE DEER FLUSHED ALMOST UNDER MY FEET"



No, I don't pretend to know what a deer will do. I've been around some but not enough to offer any advice on what to do and how to do it. If any of you gentlemen can read the mind of a deer through a hundred yards of hemlock brush and state for certain just where it is going to be half a day after you jump him, come on down here with me. I'll furnish the deer, you do the predicting and we'll make our everlasting fortunes just loafing around and doing a little guiding.

The Right to Criticize

CITIZENS OF THE WORLD'S democracies are making great, and ever greater, sacrifices to win this war. In the main their viewpoint is realistic. They do not view this as a crusade—as a great holy war to end war. Instead they recognize this fight as a very elemental thing—simply a struggle for survival of the democratic form of government. Hence it is essential that the simple, vital principles of democracy be kept clearly in mind by officials and citizens alike. There would be no purpose in winning the war if we lost democracy. Nor will anything be gained by retaining the sign "this is a democracy" on the *front* of the building if those who live and labor *within* the structure are in fact the servants of a dictator-like group of bureaucrats or minority interests.

The essence of democracy is the willingness of men to cooperate for the common good on matters affecting the whole group while retaining a great measure of individual freedom in matters which affect only the individual. To insure such cooperation each citizen must be privileged to express his own opinion so that a majority opinion may coagulate based on all available facts and ideas. Stripped of rhetoric, this is "freedom of speech" and "freedom of the press." It is a freedom which does not contemplate and should not permit personal or group character assassination, betrayal of personal or group confidences or attempts to inflame personal or group hatreds which will destroy the possibility of calm discussion and the coagulation of reasonable majority opinions. It is unfortunate that some politicians and publicists fail to recognize these limitations.

The *privileges* enjoyed by the citizen of a democracy entail certain *duties*. Among these duties are intelligent, active participation in the government; protection of his own home and property and that of his neighbors against thieves, fire and flood; defense of the Nation against foreign despoilers. Mark this carefully! Regardless of rank or position every appointed and elected official; every policeman and fireman; every soldier, sailor and marine, is a person employed by the citizens of the democracy to do one of the tasks which is a duty of *all* citizens! Every-so-often the citizens actively participate in their government by expressing their opinions at the polls or by personal contact with the men hired to handle the affairs of government. In time of extraordinary local danger they turn out as sheriff's posses or volunteer firemen or builders of levees to actively assist the men who have been hired to handle ordinary emergencies. When a foreign enemy strikes in such strength that the men employed for national defense cannot curb the onslaught the able-bodied citizens of the democracy become, temporarily, soldiers, sailors and marines to fight the attacker.

In the beginning every citizen had a clear picture of this phase of the democratic structure. Lawyers rotated as judges, merchants rotated as town watchmen, every able-bodied citizen drilled in the village militia. But as our social and economic structure has become more complicated, our daily lives more specialized, this foundation of democracy has become buried in the gaudy superstructure of titles, castes and guilds. Citizens have come to view politicians, police and military as strange beings apart from the ordinary run of men. Politicians, police and military have accepted the view that they were creatures apart, especially ordained or trained to do a job that the citizens who employed them could not do. The young politician, grateful for his first job as an employee of the citizen, soon learns to hold his head high and to play one group of his employers, the citizens, against another group so that calm judgment and majority rule will give way to passion and rule by pressure groups. The rookie policeman soon decides that the ordinary citizens who hired him have no sense about crime or the protection of their homes and must be disarmed and mayhap insulted in order to sustain the majesty of the law. The young military officer, grateful for the opportunity to earn an honorable living as an employee of the citizenry, too often grows into a cloistered specialist with small respect for the *possible* military sense of those citizens who will furnish the major part of the armed forces when real war comes.

It is out of this undemocratic viewpoint, for which the citizens themselves are primarily responsible, that there arises the question of the right of the citizen to criticize his political, police and military officials. Character assassination, the arousing of group passions, the spreading of information which will aid the enemies of society or of the Nation has no place in democratic "freedom of speech," *either in peace or in war*. But the citizen has both the right and the duty in peace and in war to intelligently and constructively criticize the actions of his public employees whenever, in his opinion, the welfare of the people can be improved as a result of such criticism.

Certainly neither in this war nor in any previous war in which this nation has engaged, have the politicians, police or military shown that they possessed a "corner" on leadership, intelligence or specialized knowledge. Military censorship must be strict but those who would abolish the right to constructively criticize *any* employee of the citizens of a democracy "because there is a war" are striking at the foundation of that democracy for the preservation of which the war is being fought.

Let us never lose sight of the fact that the "America" for which we fight is not a *place* on the map. It is an *ideal* in the hearts of men!—C. B. L.

BAGGING THE HONKERS

By BERT POPOWSKI

the great birds are once more riding the skyways—but bringing them down is tricky

WHEREVER WATERFOWLERS GATHER, the topic of conversation invariably touches on the goose or two that was recently bagged. But I have yet to hear one of the tight-lipped goose-hunting gentry open up at such a bull session and reveal any of the secrets which pay off in several good bags of geese for those who put them in practice. Obviously, every individual hunter has pet idiosyncrasies that he swears by, but here are some scattergun niceties, practiced by veteran goose hunters, that may be applied to any game birds you can take with shotguns.

When Ducks Unlimited took up the torch on behalf of vanishing American waterfowl the hunting of wild geese had become very thin sport, indeed. But during the past two seasons the great birds have evidenced a comeback and old goose-hunting haunts revived some of their former glory. The keening legions are again riding the skyways and veterans of the sport are in great demand for what they know—and will tell—of the birds' habits.

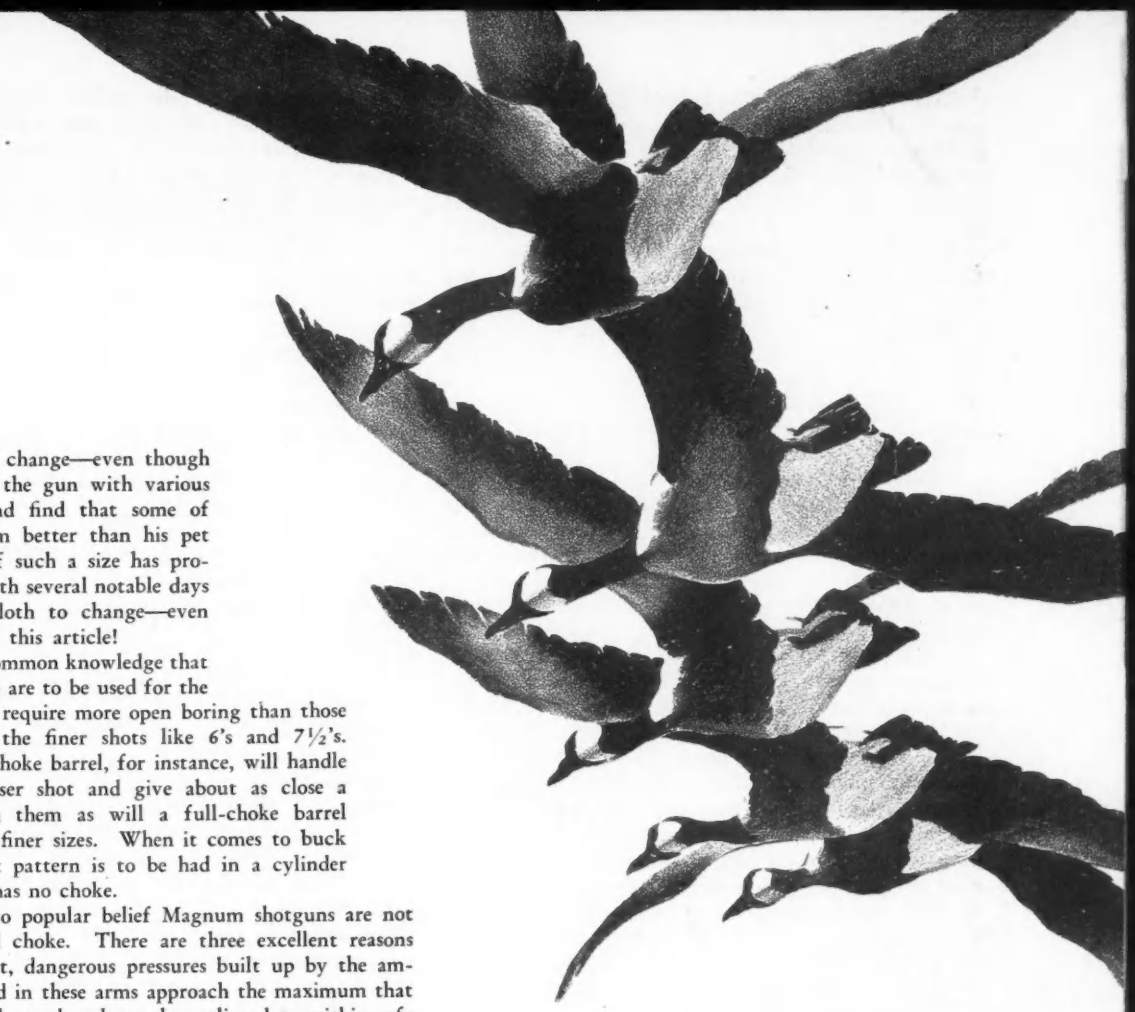
The goose is not a bird that can be killed any morning after a dawn breakfast as anyone who has brought in more than two days' limit during any one season will testify. Of course, there are occasions when the birds are accidentally ambushed along favored flyways or feeding grounds but, in the main, you earn every one of them you can hang beside your back door.

There are two fundamental reasons why so few geese are bagged by amateurs. The first of these has to do with the unbelievable size of the birds as they swing in toward the eager hunter. With few exceptions such nervous tension results in the amateur "letting them have it" while the birds are still at prohibitive ranges. The second is that their relatively slow wingbeat gives the shooter the erroneous impression of slow speed. Unless aided by wind or spurred by fright a goose flies along at a 45-mile-an-hour pace without effort, and that's par for mallards. So, unless the amateur leads 'em enough he's apt to be knocking off their tail feathers. And they're not vulnerable there!

The selection of a proper shot size is another infallible indication of the amateur. The bigger the game the bigger the shot, he reasons, forgetting that the purpose of a shotgun is to place a uniform pattern of many shot pellets in the flight line of his game. Whereas most ammunition companies advise the use of 2's as proper goose loads, the amateur generally goes them two better and shoots buckshot. Ask him what size of buckshot he's using and and he gives you a blank stare. "Just buckshot," he tells you, unconscious of the fact that buckshot comes in six sizes that place from 9 to 27 pellets in the 12-gauge 1¼-ounce load. But even the 27 pellets of No. 4 buck make a sorry pattern compared to the 110 No. 2's in a similar high velocity load.

Another common fallacy of reasoning among scattergunners—and this is by no means confined to amateur goose hunters—is the belief that any size of shot will perform with equal facility in the shooter's pet gun. Constant advice of gun editors to the contrary, he will go goose hunting with the gun that performs beautifully on quail with 9's and on pheasants with 6's and expect it to carry on with 2's or even buckshot. Comparable performance should not be expected and will not result.

It is common practice for shotgun manufacturers to pattern and classify the choke of their gun barrels by using 7½ chilled shot. Undeniably that is the last time 7½ shot is chambered in many of those tubes, though it is one of the finest all-around shot sizes available. But if the new owner likes to use 4's or 5's or 6's he is



not likely to change—even though he may test the gun with various shot sizes and find that some of them perform better than his pet size. Too, if such a size has provided him with several notable days afield he is loth to change—even after reading this article!

But it is common knowledge that barrels which are to be used for the coarser shots require more open boring than those that handle the finer shots like 6's and 7½'s. A modified choke barrel, for instance, will handle 2's and coarser shot and give about as close a pattern with them as will a full-choke barrel shooting the finer sizes. When it comes to buck shot the best pattern is to be had in a cylinder bore, which has no choke.

Contrary to popular belief Magnum shotguns are not bored to full choke. There are three excellent reasons for this: First, dangerous pressures built up by the ammunition used in these arms approach the maximum that gun steel will stand and are thus relieved to within safe limits; second, the coarse shots that are commonly used in ultra-range guns perform best in more open boring; and, third, such coarse shots have higher residual velocity at the longer ranges and this is translated into killing power. There is a fourth point of lesser value. Full choke results in more deformed shot pellets than any other type of boring and the Magnum's stock in trade is the delivery of the highest possible percentage of its oversize shot charges to the target with a minimum of waste "flyers" enroute.

The next step in using a shotgun as the precision tool it is, is to realize that killing pattern consistently brings home the bacon—not random hits with one or two pellets of large shot. That is why veteran goose hunters never use anything smaller than a 12-gauge and most of them use the 12 and 10 Magnums using 3 and 3½ inch shells, respectively. Because these loads carry more shot they are able to maintain the killing pattern to longer ranges with considerable certainty up to 60 yards and, sometimes, up to 80 yards.

Your veteran goose hunter will "stretch" this equipment at such extreme ranges only under stress of necessity. He much prefers to get the birds within 35 or 40 yards—or even closer—and then coolly place his shots to start the big birds tumbling. He is familiar with their uncanny ability in recovering from the paralyzing shock of the leaden hail, catching their wings and coasting off for long distances. I've seen some of the birds bounce off the ground, catch their wings and disappear in the distance still flying strongly. Since the hunter's guns are almost invariably empty at that moment the feat is not as impossible as it may sound at first telling.

Another little known nicety in goose shooting is the employment of the copper-coated shots. Because the harder copper resists the deforming action which results from contact with the barrel, fewer of the pellets in the charge become "flyers" that perform no useful function. These copper-coated shots give such remarkably fine patterns that they were employed in trap shooting for a time as handicap loads. In point of fact they delivered better patterns at longer ranges than the common shots and are no longer permitted in clay shooting competition. But their employment in game shooting is in the nature of insurance against cripples getting away to die in lingering agony.

Experiments conducted with magnesium alloys also resulted in harder shots but the alloy had to be carefully controlled so that the percentage of magnesium used did not appreciably lighten the pellets and rob them of the sustained velocity that is the heritage of greater weight. These experiments were begun in an attempt to develop a shot which would bcome harmless as a source of lead poisoning to waterfowl. They proved very suitable for such use because the pellets develop a series of cracks on exposure to moisture and shortly disintegrate entirely.

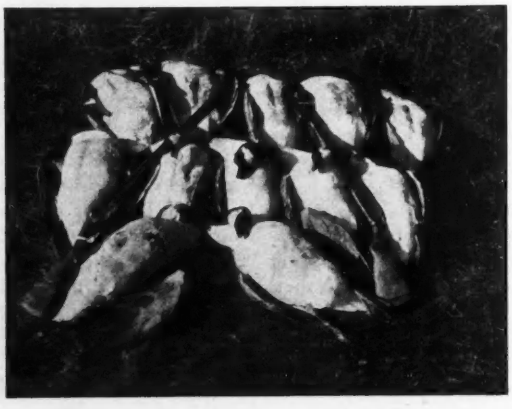
Good judgment of killing range has to be an unfailing adjunct of the use of shot sizes which pattern well. Thus if a hunter is brash enough to employ 6's and then misjudges his distance up to 60 or 75 yards he may wrongly blame the shot size for failure to bring down a honker. His partner in the goose pit may have been using 2's—and collected. As an example: Last fall two of us were bedded down at the edge of a bare cornfield when a late-season flock of white-fronted geese swept by well out of range, swung to the end of the field and came back in to our decoys. The wind was stout and the birds fluttered in for what seemed hours before dropping down in nice range of my hunting partner. His three-shot burst dropped two birds, one stone dead while the other coasted off some 200 yards.

We could find no marks on the two except for a single pellet that had penetrated each bird's head. Either one of two things happened in that instance: First, he might have misjudged the birds' ability to get underway and placed most of his shot charge too far ahead of them or, the pattern was so open that only two scattered pellets found their luckily fatal marks. If the former was the case a finer shot—with resultant improved pattern—would not have helped. But if the latter was the case it is likely more than two birds would have dropped. He is, incidentally, a good shot.

Earlier in the season a similar kill resulted. We had decided to pass shoot the birds as they set out to their feeding grounds. But what had started to be a murky day lifted along the horizon long enough to start the birds flying before the legal shooting hour. As a result most of them were past us before we fired a shot and then the light was so good that we lay partially exposed in our scant cover. We both switched to coarse shot and my partner scratched down a bird that wobbled along for a full half-mile, then collapsed in midair.

We found that bird, abandoning the pass in so doing, and located along the flyway at another point. We were still loaded up with BB's in the thin hope of scratching down a high bird or two. While crouching in cover I turned my head just long enough to glimpse a loner beating in toward us scarcely 20 feet off the ground. I was in plain sight of the bird and dared not move or warn my partner.

At 40 yards I let drive and killed it stone dead with my first shot. Careful examination showed the bird had been killed by two pellets which had broken its neck in two places—less than an inch apart. The point is again debatable. Did I overlead that bird so that most of the shot charge passed in front of it with just the edge of the pattern catching it, or was the pattern so coarse that it missed all of the body of the bird with the exception of the two fatal pellets? In either case finer shot would have been more certain of average possible success—though no more fatal in this one instance.



One more argument in favor of the better pattern that is generally the product of finer shot and then I'm through. As a rule a shot pellet, regardless of size, that enters the body cavity of a bird and punctures one of the digestive tracts results in a dead bird—though it may be in misery for weeks before it dies. All other things being equal the heavier pellets will more frequently result in cripples that wander off to die.

Finer shot lacks the penetrating power of the larger stuff and, if the range is short enough to allow one such pellet to reach the birds innards, the pattern is also dense enough to kill the bird cleanly. Of course, if the hold is slovenly and the edge of the pattern nicks the bird, that is a mechanical defect that cannot always be overcome. Pellets that imbed themselves in muscular tissue are seldom fatal, though a single No. 5 shot swallowed by the bird invariably kills it. The birds always have enough grit in their gizzards so the shot is reduced to flakes of lead and lead poisoning sets in, defying human aid.

Only a few weeks ago I talked with Watson Beed, manager of the Sand Lake National Wildlife Refuge in South Dakota. I expressed my surprise at having read something of the sort, whereat he smiled.

"Last winter over 25,000 mallards stayed here, drawn by the feed and the open water kept open by an artesian well. About 5,000 of those birds were scattered over 160 acres adjacent to that open water. They puddled on the bottom and found one or more shot pellets apiece, swallowed them and died." And, as we rode and walked about the Refuge that afternoon—especially within the half-mile that bordered the flowing well which had proved such a death trap—we found dozens of the splendid birds lying about, just so much carrion to attract predators.

"If the weather had been more severe during the regular hunting season a lot of those birds would have graced dining tables," regretted Mr. Beed. "And, if it had been more severe during the winter the birds would have been forced to go south. In either case they'd have been saved for a better use than was actually the case.

"One of the reasons so few mallards were taken last year was due to the unusual number of geese that rested here for months," he reminisced. "Hunters were so anxious to get geese that they completely neglected the feeding fields used by the mallards and hung around the Refuge to see where the geese were going and to follow them, trying for a shot. But that's not the way to hunt geese," he concluded, sadly shaking his head.

No, it isn't. And if you were one of the hunters who spent long hours trying for geese only to blow the chance when it came, perhaps you can profitably employ some of the suggestions offered here. Magnums won't be available for the duration and the coarse sizes of shot are going to be severely rationed. But if you know your range, know your gun and what it can do, there isn't a doubt in my mind that you can, at some time during the season, slip a brace of the big birds off a shoulder that is beginning to ache under their weight and close up like a clam when that forbidden question, "Where'd you get 'em," starts the rounds.

In Memoriam

Brigadier General Ammon B. Critchfield
September 22, 1942

MANY MEN HAVE given freely of their time and ability to develop in this peace-loving nation an adequate reserve force of civilian soldiers. Few men have had the good fortune to combine enthusiasm, hard work, fighting ability and opportunity in such a way as to produce the results which A. B. Critchfield produced for the civilian riflemen of the United States and the National Guard, particularly in the State of Ohio. A junior officer in the Spanish-American War, he saw at first hand the savage waste of men in war caused by political interference with the military and by the attempt to substitute patriotic enthusiasm for military training.

MEMORIAL AT PERRY

With the Cuban campaign ended, he turned his political ability to the successful accomplishment of the two tasks which he himself considered the outstanding achievements of a varied and successful lifetime. As a young Adjutant General he secured the adoption by his State Legislature of a military law and tax plan which for the first time resulted in the adequate equipment of the State's military forces. At the same time he devoted boundless energy to the twin projects of securing Congressional approval for annual national small arms competitions and the construction of a great range and camp site where these matches might be held.

There is more than a little truth in the statement that "Critch" raised Camp Perry out of the reedy marshes on Lake Erie's shore with the strength of his own hands. In the beginning he was all over the job, working with the laborers and the construction crews. In later years, when marsh hummocks had been turned to grass land and permanent buildings had replaced the canvas tents, he worked on.

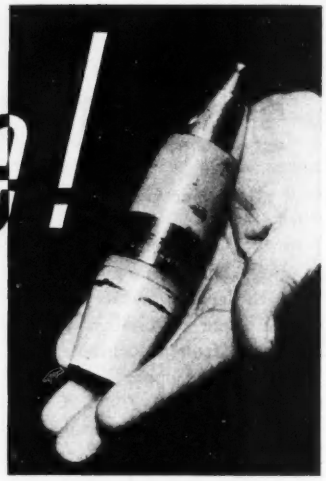
In World War No. 1 he was able to see his labor bear fruit. The Ohio National Guard, which he had done so much to place on a solid footing, went away to war and came home with an enviable record. Camp Perry became the scene of those activities which Critch had visualized as its greatest function to the nation—an intensive training in small arms marksmanship for officers who would lead the American citizen soldier in combat.

Critch lived to hear of the start of another World War. He lived to learn that the green reaches of Camp Perry were again serving to introduce American civilians to the mysteries of active military service. He lived to again hear the big guns being proof-tested at Erie Ordnance Depot. But he saw none of these things. Yellow fever, scourge of the American Army in the Spanish-American War, had laid him low in '98. His rugged frame had shaken it off and he had returned to his activities. But with his work almost done, "yellow-jack" finally took its toll. The vision in those keen eyes slowly faded and the tragedy of blindness fastened itself on the old warrior. But he had always been able to take it, just as he had been able to hand it out. There were no murmurings, no complaints; as he shook hands, just a casual "Who are you? You know, I can't see as well as I used to."

Critch has answered the last roll-call, but as long as there is an America in which free men take up arms to preserve their freedom, his spirit will carry on.

TWO OLD-TIMERS, GENERAL CRITCHFIELD AND PADDY O'HARE, TALK IT OVER AT THE CAMP PERRY, OHIO, NATIONAL MATCHES

HIGH explosive!



ONE OF THE GREATEST destructive forces yet developed in protective warfare against airplanes is the 37 mm. high-explosive shell which explodes with devastating effect if it merely touches a plane. While other and larger shells can be thrown to greater heights from the ground by larger antiaircraft guns, none can be thrown so fast, or at the high rate of 120-130 per minute, from a single gun. This high fire rate gives it a commanding position in antiaircraft artillery.

The development of antiaircraft guns of power and reach has paralleled the evolution of aircraft and both developments have been encompassed in the past few years. Machine guns served their purpose, even from the ground, when airplanes flew slow and low. With increasing speed, higher ceilings, better construction, greater resistance to projectiles and the adoption of protective armor plate, something more powerful and lethal was called for. With this incentive a whole new array of artillery weapons were designed and perfected by the Ordnance Department of the U. S. Army.

TANKS FIRE THE 37 MM. SHELL WITH EITHER HIGH EXPLOSIVE, ARMOR PIERCING OR CANNISTER LOADS

There was the 37 mm., the 40 mm., the 90 mm., and larger antiaircraft guns. Even the 3 inch gun has been redesigned and put on a high angle mount for use against aircraft. The 37 mm. shell bursts instantly on contact. The shells from the larger guns naturally carry more TNT and go higher and pack more destructive power. Hence, they are fitted with mechanical time fuses (the old powder train fuse is obsolete) and are timed to burst when they reach the enemy target whether they hit or not. The idea is that a miss, if it bursts close to the plane, will wreak damage on same in direct proportion to its proximity.

But it is the 37 mm. antiaircraft shell with the super-quick detonating fuse, tracer charge and self-destructive powers that has captured the attention of the world. This also was developed by Ordnance Engineers. When it bursts, the fragments leave the point of explosion at the rate of 4000 ft. per second and in all directions. No plane can continue to fly that has been hit by two or three of them. A battery of four guns, pointed and fired by a computing machine called a director, really throws organized murder in the air when a plane comes within range. And the range is four miles plus.

When a shell bursts in the air the fragments make a characteristic pattern. While this pattern is deformed with contact bursts, it holds with self-destruction bursts and these latter are of importance when shooting into a formation of planes. Even if the plane shot at is missed, fragments from the burst may penetrate it or a nearby enemy plane. The pattern is of still greater importance when using large shells timed to burst in proximity to the plane.

First of all, it would seem that these fragments would hurtle off into space in all directions in the form of a sphere, possibly slightly deformed by the forward movement of the shell at the time of bursting. Actually, the pattern roughly resembles a rivet with the head toward the rear and the shank extending in the same direction as the line of travel of the shell prior to exploding. The terminal velocity of the shell at the time of detonation determines the length of the shank portion of the pattern, the higher the velocity the longer the pattern. While the fragments move out with an initial velocity of around 4000 ft. per second, upon detonation of the shell they quickly lose their momentum and in direct proportion to the distance traveled. Also, the larger pieces travel farthest.

The 37 mm. H.E. shells weigh about 1⅓ lbs. and are made from steel. They may be filled with TNT the standard explosive for the United States Army, or they may contain amatol, another army explosive. At the rear end is a small cavity containing the tracer charge which is ignited when the shell is fired from the gun. The glow from this charge can be seen clear to the target. It is this tracer charge that gives the projectile its self-destroying properties for when it burns out it detonates

the 37 mm. self-destructive antiaircraft shell captures the attention of war world

By J. B. NEALEY

the high explosive in the shell. This is necessary because it would be deadly to the cannoneers and closeby friendly troops if the shells, fully armed, were to drop on them out of the sky.

On the front end of the shell is screwed the fuse, made from aluminum. Around the body of the shell is fitted a rotating band of copper. When the gun is fired the rifling lands in the bore of the gun tube cut into this soft band to impart rotation to the shell while it travels along its trajectory. The finished shell is crimped into a brass cartridge case that contains the propellant charge of smokeless powder. Together the loaded shell and cartridge case weighs about 3¼ lbs.

All this adds up to quite a complicated little package of death. A description of its functioning between the firing of the gun and its own death dealing explosion is indicated right here. Of course there is nothing new to the American rifleman about detonating a fulminate of mercury cap with the sharp blow of a firing pin to start the propellant charge burning. However, the detonating of TNT is quite another thing.

To begin with there is a vast difference between a propellant and an explosive charge. A propelling charge must of necessity burn at a much slower rate so that it will continue to expand during the entire travel of the projectile through the gun barrel. Hence the Army uses smokeless powder as a propellant. On the other hand the action of a high explosive is almost instantaneous and the Army's standard high explosives are TNT and amatol. This development was made possible by the researches of General Rodman, an Ordnance Officer, as far back as 1860.

These explosives are comparatively inert and require what is known as a booster charge to detonate them. Therefore a high explosive shell contains four types of explosive: (1) a primer, (2) a detonator of lead azide, (3) a booster charge of tetryl, and (4) the bursting or fragmentation charge of TNT. The fuse, which may be either time or contact or both, controls the instant of detonation. The fuse contains the primer, the detonator, and the booster charge and is screwed onto the shell. The insensitivity characteristic of high explosive is used as a safety precaution in shipment and all shells are shipped separate from their fuses and booster charges.

As stated, the shell proper has only two parts but the fuse is quite another thing. It is composed of 14 different pieces. And yet, among fuses, it is one of the simplest, both in number of parts and method of manufacture. The main parts—the body, head, and nose, all of aluminum—screw together to form the fuse. The nose contains the aluminum plunger or firing pin. In the head is located the primer and a safety device to keep the firing pin from hitting the primer prematurely. For instance, the shock of the propelling charge, sudden movement of the shell (setback), and inertia of the pin might drive it into the primer while the shell is still in the gun. The head also holds the detonator while the booster charge is in the body. All this is known as an explosive train. There is a flashhole between the booster and detonator and a brass safety device known as a slider, crossing the flashhole.

The primer mixture is placed in the upper end of a brass cup holding the detonating charge, which is lead azide. This detonator is used to function the booster

EVEN IF THIS CREW GETS A MISS ON A PLANE, THE 37 MM. SHELL FRAGMENTATION IS STILL EFFECTIVE

charge which is less sensitive. In the nose there are, in addition to the firing pin, two other parts—a closing washer of brass and a diaphragm or disk of aluminum which close the open end of the nose and prevent the firing pin from falling out. The safety device is the old Semple design of brass half blocks and springs, simplified. Instead of two spiral springs the blocks are now held together by a circular band spring of beryllium copper. The half blocks are centered by the point of the firing pin which rests in a hole in the center of the two. A shoulder on the firing pin rests against the blocks, and it can go no further until the shell is fired. The centrifugal force of rotation, being stronger than the spring, throws the blocks out, leaving the firing pin free to pierce the primer when the nose of the shell hits some object. The brass slider previously mentioned keeps the flash hole between the detonator and the booster charge closed until the gun is fired. When projected from the gun, centrifugal force again comes into play, forcing the slider, a brass post with a hole through one end, outward against a restraining spiral spring. This movement brings the slider hole in line with the flashhole between the two charges. Thereupon, the shell is fully armed; that is, the firing pin is free to strike and the explosive train has an uninterrupted travel from one component to the other. A booster holder a shallow aluminum cup, screws onto the bottom of the fuse body. While the shell is still in the gun the accelerating forces are greater than the centrifugal forces, and the fuse remains safe (unarmed) until it leaves the muzzle.

In addition to its use against planes for antiaircraft or ground guns, the versatile 37 mm. shell is also thrown from three other types of guns. These include 37 mm. guns mounted in planes and used against enemy planes; 37 mm. guns mounted in tanks and employed against enemy tanks; and finally the 37 mm. antitank guns mounted on light artillery carriages and used as tank killers in the field. The shells fired from the aircraft guns are of the same type but slightly heavier (1.66 lbs.). This is possible because fighting between planes is close, and a small propelling charge will throw a larger shell the short distance necessary to reach an adversary plane. These ranges are only about 1000 or 1500 yards and these shells will penetrate any protective armor carried by enemy planes.

Naturally, tank warfare called for special guns and projectiles and of those developed the 37 mm. holds a most prominent position. Three types of projectiles are employed both with the tank and antitank guns. These are high explosive, armor piercing, and cannister. The armor piercing shot, which also bears a tracer, is used against armored vehicles such as tanks, scout cars, half track cars, etc., protected machine gun nests, concrete shelters and the like. It weighs almost 9 lbs.

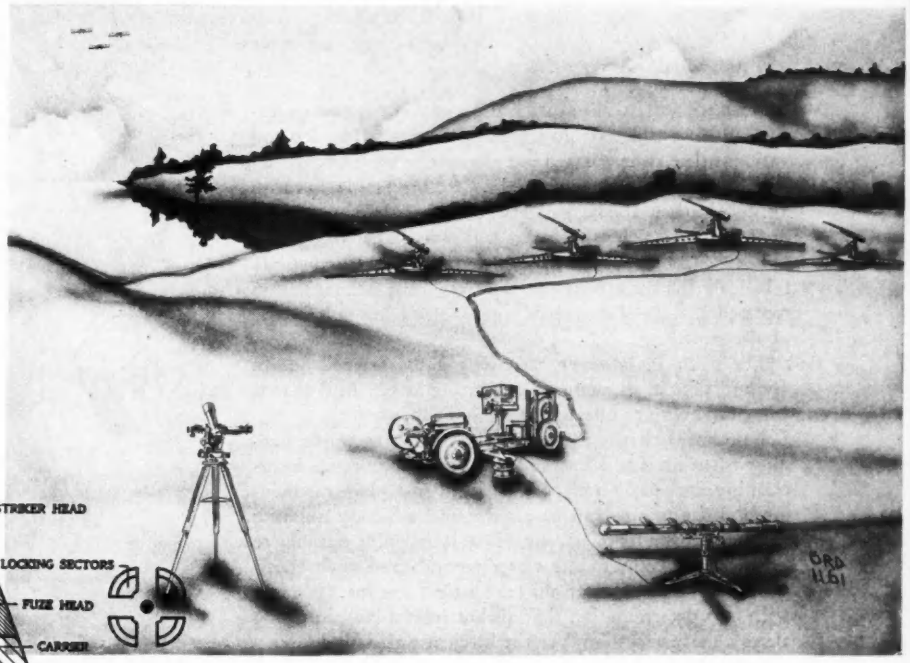
Cannister is something new to this generation although it was invented in the Fifteenth Century and used up to and including the Civil War. Cannister is used for its shotgun effect and is in reality a super shotgun shell made in the 37 mm. size. It consists of 120 balls, about ⅜-inch in diameter in a tin can container crimped to the cartridge case. When the gun is fired the tin can disintegrates and the shot spray out of the gun muzzle in the familiar shotgun patterns or variations thereof, according to the different ballistic characteristics. The effective pattern is about 170 yards long, of which the 70 yards closest to the gun is cone shaped while the remaining portion of the pattern is in the form of a rectangle 20 yards in width. The effect of cannister on foot troops at ranges from 200 to 400 yards is deadly and it is used mostly by tanks which have run into the enemy's infantry or machine gun nests.

Tank and antitank guns are manually operated and have a rate of fire of 30 rounds per minute or less, depending upon the efficiency of the cannoneers. When tanks are fighting tanks, ranges are short. Some authorities seem to think that the effective tank combat range is in the neighborhood of 1,000 yards. On the other hand antitank guns are designed to destroy at maximum ranges, or some 3 to 4 miles.

ANTITANK GUNS MAKE USE OF 37 MM. FLAT TRAJECTORY AGAINST LOW SILHOUETTE TANK

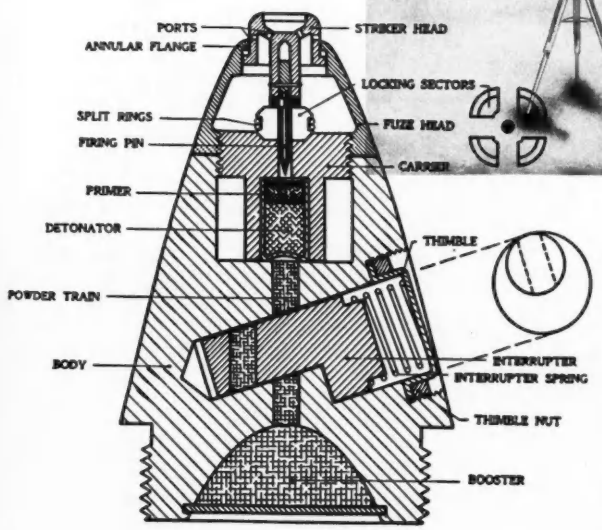
Here the problem of silhouette intrudes itself. Tanks are designed with a low silhouette in order to reduce their visibility and target height. American riflemen

know that rifle bullets travel in a curved path called a trajectory. The trajectory of a high power (high velocity) rifle is flatter than that of a low power rifle. The same is true, only more so, of cannon and when shooting at a target of low height or silhouette, the flatter the trajectory the better the chance of hitting it. In other words, a projectile traveling a high trajectory could pass over the target even when the gun is laid on it according to the sights. For this reason both tank and antitank guns are high velocity. High explosive shells are used when fragmentation feature will prove more destructive than A.P. In military circles such targets are known as "targets of opportunity."



A BATTERY OF FOUR GUNS POINTED AND FIRED BY A COMPUTING MACHINE CALLED A DIRECTOR (CENTER)

THE SUPERSENSITIVE FUSE



In closing we might mention the development of new tactics of offense and defense brought about by the introduction into modern warfare of tank and antitank guns and their projectiles. First off, antitank battalions were organized and trained but these have been replaced with tank destroyer forces which seek out and engage enemy tank forces. Some of these are attached to Divisions, Corps and Armies, while others are held as reserve units to be thrown into combat at the will of the commanding officer.

TRAINING MASS SNIPERS

By V. GALICHENKO *

OUR JOB AT THE FRONT is like Stakhanovite work in the factories. Just as every worker can, if he will, become a first-class master at his lathe, so every soldier at the front can acquire a sure aim and become a master in the use of his rifle.

By the beginning of February I had killed 153 Nazis. I particularly remember December 21—on that day alone I killed 18 invaders.

It happened like this. Our artillery was firing on German defense works. The Nazis were making the most of the short pauses between the bursts of gunfire. I fired when the enemy least expected it and when they thought themselves safely covered. I was co-operating with the artillery, and the result was excellent. The Germans fell back in search of new firing positions. They sent their anti-tank gunner against our gunner, but he couldn't do a thing.

I was wounded a little on that occasion and had to go to the hospital for six days. Since then I have continued to keep in practice and have trained many other snipers. One of my trainees, Krivoshei, has wiped out about 100 Nazis in three months. I have passed on my sniper's rifle to my trainee, Stepanov. He swore to kill 50 Germans before May Day, and actually killed 81.

We now have 250 snipers in our unit. The detachments led by Gusev and Tyazhev consist entirely of snipers. I consider that every Red Army man can, and should, become a sniper.—From *"The Soviet War News."*

* The initiator of the mass sniper movement in Soviet infantry units on the Leningrad front.

Excess Baggage

By BILL MCCANDLASS

GET ME RIGHT. I'm just as big a sucker for new equipment as the next guy, probably worse. The den and various other swag parts about the shanty are cluttered up with as fine an assortment of guns, fishing tackle, hunting knives, leather goods, gadgets, camping equipment and duffle of one sort or another as was ever gathered together under one roof by a Twentieth Century Dan'l Boone. If I had all the money in one wad that the accumulation represents, well—I'd probably go out and buy a lot more of the same.

The point is, however, that long ago I learned not to try and take it all along on a hunting trip. And that is what I'm going to talk to the brethren about.

Equipment that is a joy to a feller on a long winter evening when he lays it out and admires it and spends hours cleaning and oiling and polishing and just plain monkeying and dreaming—can be a curse and a bloody nuisance when out on a trip. Even when it is quite possible to drive by car right to the camp grounds and with transportation no problem at all, take a tip from me and resist with iron determination that all but irresistible yen to lug along about everything but the kitchen sink.

In the first place you're going hunting, you're not moving. You're going to pound the hills all day and you're going to come in at night so darned tired you can hardly wiggle. You'll have no time or desire to fiddle around with a lot of excess baggage. All you'll be thinking about is a tummy full of warm grub and a good bed to crawl into and rest your weary bones. One gun will be all you want to wipe off, put a drop of oil on, perhaps, and maybe run a couple of cleaning patches through. And it may very well take real Spartan self discipline to make you do that much. About that time you're ready to kick all gadgets, various and sundry, into the creek. Yea, Bo—I know. I've been there many times.

I remember a trip a couple of years back. A new member had been admitted to the gang. A good feller, too, but a starry-eyed neophyte. The rest of us had gone into the hunting country a couple of days early to get camp fixed up and sort of look things over. The new member couldn't get away when we did but agreed to hit camp the evening before the season opened, which he did, driving his own car.

The morning of the great day we were up early and pawing the ground to get started. And finally we were ready. You should have seen that beginner. First off he had his rifle. But he also had a .45 automatic in a heavy, tooled leather holster. This was slung to a cartridge belt that had every loop stuffed with ammunition plus a little pouch that held a couple of extra clips of .45 fodder. He had a hunting knife slung to that belt, too—a knife big enough and heavy enough to chop cord wood. He had a postcard-sized camera and case slung to his unfortunate neck and a pair of heavy, high-class field glasses. What he had in his pockets the good Lord alone knew, but he jingled like a polo pony.

One of the other boys took me aside and said, "Bill, don't you think we ought to put that poor sucker wise? He'll break down in a couple of miles."

I said, "Nope. He'll never be happy until he's tried it—once. Experience is the teacher in a case like this."

It was swell when we started. Air cool and crisp, smelling of pine woods. That human pack horse stepped right along. But bye 'n bye we hit heavy going, the sun came up, and soft muscles began to yell. Every time that poor guy leaned over to buck through some brush or jack pines the camera and field glasses would swing like pendulums, banging together, banging the guy, catching in the brush and what have you. Those pounds of belt and gun and ammunition around his waist got heavier and heavier. In the end the only reason all that swell equipment wasn't left to hell out on the deer ridges was because the rest of us packed it back to camp for him.

Yeah, he learned his lesson, even as you and I!

So what? you say. Well, here it is. Three things count. Your feet, your belly and your bunk. Feet first. Unless you are in awful, awful bad snake country, in which case I advise you not to go there in the first place, forget these high laced boots. They represent a lot of excess weight, they bind the leg muscles and they are hot as blazes. Avoid hob nails like they were a plague unless you're intending to hunt on glaze ice, in which case creepers are better anyway. Hob nails, on certain kinds of rock, skid like hell. They're noisy and can trip you up

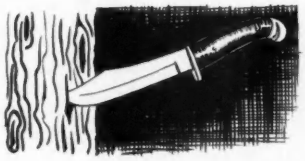
something scandalous. The ideal is a medium weight, standard height shoe with one of several types of modern composition sole, Munsen last. These stay put on any kind of rock, they stick on pine needles or dry grass. And they don't feel like a diver's lead-soled boots at the end of a hard day. A foot bath in either hot or cold water, fresh socks every day and your feet will bless you.

If you MUST take along gadgets, make 'em cooking gadgets. A well cooked variety of food is the backbone of a successful trip. A fry pan is necessary but don't overwork it. Too much fry pan can hand out more belly misery than any other one thing. And now the bed.

God bless a good bed! My outfit, when I go in by car, is a folding cot, a single, folded floss mattress and a light weight, down-filled sleeping bag. Sissy, huh? Okay, okay, pal. You go ahead and sleep on the ground. But me, I won't be fighting a rock or a root that's jabbing a dent in my hide all night. I'll be up where the air is better and the bugs ain't so numerous. And come morning when you're limping and grouching around from lack of comfort and sleep, I'll be as chipper and bright as a jay-bird. I might add that the older you are the more you'll appreciate a good bed.

Clothes? Well, unless you're going to hunt in real cold weather, lay off this wool shirt and choke bore wool britches fantasy. If you must wear wool, keep it next to your skin. But if you're going to buck brush regularly, lay off the wool outer stuff. Buck thorn goes through it like it wasn't there, and your hide, underneath, suffers. And what snow brush, mountain mahogany or manzanita can do to wool duds is a caution.

Maybe from the above you gather the idea that I believe in going light. I do, just as light as possible consistent with comfort. One gun is enough for any man. There isn't a thing you can shoot with a belt gun that you can't shoot better with your rifle. Leave that six shooter or automatic short gun home and use it for what you bought it in the first place. Billy the Kid is history, same as Nero, and if you can't hit that old buck with your rifle it's a lead pipe cinch you won't be able to with a short gun.



Binoculars? Sure, if you like 'em. But make them small and light. Camera the same. Lay off the cartridge belt. As for ammunition, well, I load my rifle fully when I leave camp. Then I slip half a dozen more shells in my pants pocket. That gives me a dozen .270 hulls along. And if I can't kill a buck with twelve shots, ol' buck has my permission to keep right on going.

But say I don't miss him twelve times. Instead, I get him down. This is where the hunting knife comes in. Chances are fifty to one you're not going to butcher that deer right there. You're going to pack it in to camp and do the skinning out and butchering there. So, all you need a knife for on the spot is to gut that deer and skin out a couple of shin bones to make up the good old Indian pack. And you don't need a young broadsword for that.

But you're one of these cautious guys. You want to be prepared for any emergency, fancied or real. You like to feel that you're set for fire, flood, famine and catastrophe. You want to be set for snakes, hydrophoby, skunks, charging whangdoodles and bee stings. You got to have two compasses, the second to make sure the first ain't lying. You got to have enough ammunition with you to stand off a Jap invasion. In other words, you're a grown up boy scout. Be prepared, that's you. All right, if that is the only way you can be happy—swell. Load yourself down until your knees chatter. But here's a tip. Don't hang and distribute all this stuff around yourself until you look like a perambulating Christmas tree. Buy a ruck sack. And bye 'n bye, after you've lugged it all a few times, some fine day you'll forget it and leave it in camp and proceed to have the best hunt of your life. Because you'll find out that while eight ounces of excess weight when you start out in the morning bright and fresh is only eight ounces, by the time you come lagging back to camp at night that eight ounces has mysteriously become about eight pounds.

Which makes a difference, pal—it makes a difference. And kick in the belly any guy who tells you it don't.

PRACTICAL RIFLEMEN

WEST COASTERS are the most practical riflemen in the world. How practical they are was quite thoroughly demonstrated during the early thirties.

One morning a car drove up in front of the bank. Two men got out and entered. The other sat behind the wheel with the engine running, all set for a quick getaway. One of the men stopped at the door to take any unsuspecting customer that showed up. His partner walked over to the cashier's window and told the cashier to stick 'em up. Instead of meekly complying he drew a revolver from behind the counter and fired. The heavy glass saved the would-be bank robber. While the robbers were long on plans they were slightly short on courage. They had no desire to shoot it out with the cashier. They ran to their car and started madly up the street. Then the fireworks started. The hardware store was emptied of rifles. Other hunters grabbed their rifles from behind the door and joined in the chase in whatever car happened to be available. The pursuit was so close the robbers had to abandon their bullet riddled automobile at the edge of town and take to the timber. After obtaining the security of the woods, they felt they were safe. But the attempted robbery was in a deer hunting country.

A short while after they entered the woods, a deer hunter was reading their sign. Following their trail into the thick cover and watching carefully the cover ahead, it was a foregone conclusion he would jump the robbers. Other hunters were moving cautiously into the woods on either side of him. It was still hunting all over again, but played for higher stakes.

In less than an hour after the attempted holdup, one of the robbers was dead and the other two were on their way to jail. They had made the lamentable mistake of trying to put the touch on a community which was armed. "Jeez," one of them exclaimed on his way to jail, "where did all the rods come from?"—FRANCIS E. SELL.

I'LL TAKE . . .

The .25 MAGNUM

By WILLIAM CORSON

WE TRAIPSED UP AND DOWN the most ungodly steep hillsides under a boiling California sun and never saw a buck the whole afternoon. Ed stayed in front because he claimed to know every clump in the region that should harbor game and—since he'd always seemed like a nice guy—I picked every one of the seven ticks off the back of his neck as soon as they hove in sight heading for his back hair. When we got back to camp the ungrateful bum had the gall to pat his .303 and say:

"Well, at least I didn't have to stop any game you scratched with that loud-mouthed pea-shooter of yours!"

And I was carrying a scope-sighted .25 Magnum!

Since I stuck my neck out in print a while back about what a fine cannon the .25 Magnum is I've discovered with sorrow that there are a lot of other ignorant fellows in the world. They're peculiar enough to stick to their .30-'06's and .270's and such even after I've explained why they might as well throw them away and get good guns. Some of the boys even sounded peeved. Can't understand such stubbornness.

It's like this: The .25 Magnum is the out-killingest, most steadily accurate, flat shooting, flexible, and downright dependable object a one-gun man can tote in most of these United States. And now if you'll take your foot off my neck I'll cite you some chapter and verse.

Let me say here that I'm a hearsay expert. A lot of the shooting and experimentation on which I base my opinions was done by other people. Very few of us have access to the unlimited shooting, hunting, shop facilities and wealth which would be required to give a man a first-hand exhaustive knowledge of all the facets of rifle shooting.

I mentioned the fact that the .25 Magnum, built on the necked-down .275 H&H belted Magnum case, is very flexible and hence accurate with either light or heavy charges. I must specify that my reference is to the caliber of this name concocted by Mr. Ralph Waldo Miller of ".22/60" fame or, should I say, notoriety.

I shot several hundred rounds of the first version of the .25 Miller Magnum—which resembled the .25 O'Neil but had a sharper shoulder and a slightly longer neck—and never got a decent group. Sounds damning, but it was the only .25 Miller I ever saw or heard of which would not shoot. It wasn't the gun-maker's fault, because I procured the 12" twist barrel on my own hook without consulting Miller. It was one of those fortunately rare barrels that *look* all right but just simply will not shoot any known combination of components. I tried practically all of them. The maker of the barrel kindly sent me a replacement without charge and it was a beauty. The first barrel would shoot into six or eight inches at 200 yards, which was fair for deer-sized game but a washout for varmints.

Deer season arrived. I missed my shot at a running buck early in the day and turned the gun over to my pal for his try. He naturally fell heir to a standing shot at approximately 230 yards, illustrating the folly of unselfishness. The load was 53½ grains of #4064 behind a Western Tool & Copper Works 100-grain hollow-point which struck well back of the left-hand short ribs, ranged diagonally ahead through the paunch and lungs and came out low down, just behind the off shoulder. The plump two-pointer took a quick half jump and skidded on his brisket into a bush, a practically instantaneous kill. With all the long penetration, the exit hole was nearly fist-sized and only some tiny flecks of jacket material remained in the wound.

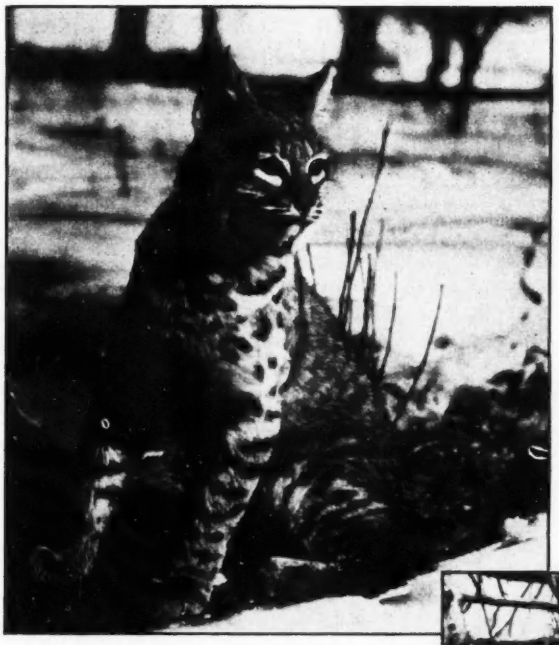
Shortly after that Miller revised the shoulder slope of the case to the present "eddicated" shape. It is a curve designed, with the help of talent on the faculty of a large California technical school, according to the engineering principles of free hydraulic flow, and is the only .25 Magnum case with which I am personally acquainted to the extent of ownership.

It did not seem necessarily to follow that the same shape of nozzle that allows optimum flow to open space would function equally well when the outlet was into the constricted space of a rifle barrel. How-

author Corson cites "some chapter 'n verse" to the unbelieving brethren

ever, the proof of the shaping was in the shooting. Instead of 53 grains of #4064 being a brisk load, the same pressures were developed, apparently, by a charge of 57 grains and other loads could be increased proportionately with no sign of excessive pressure.

I think the biggest gain in the new case was in flexibility. Several guns chambered with the newer shoulder have been shot where I could keep an eye on them. I would not say you could load for minute-of-angle accuracy with your eyes shut, but the thing isn't much more finicky than a religious buzzard after Lent.



BOBCATS AND OTHER VARMINTS OFFERED SOME OF THE FIRST TESTS OF KILLING POSSIBILITIES WITH THE .25 MAGNUM

THE 100-GRAIN BULLETS ON BEAR HAVE PROVEN EQUALLY EFFECTIVE. INSTANT KILLS ON TWO AT RANGES OF 50 AND 300 YARDS WERE MADE BY THE MAJOR

Some guns will turn out minute-of-angle when, and only when, the charge is right to within a fraction of a grain, but my pet ain't like that. I once took five of the cases (don't ask why!), filled up three of them to what I figured was three-quarters full of #4064 powder and the other two not quite so full of HiVel #2, stuffed four 60-grain WT&CW bullets and one 70-grain of the same make into the case-mouths, flopped myself down at the bench and proceeded to put the five shots into 1.4 inches at a hundred yards. Furthermore, they grouped only three-eighths of an inch below the regular full charge zero. I've always been glad I never fired a sixth shot in that batch because a flier was more than overdue and a good story might have been ruined.

Mr. E. G. Little, an elderly but indestructible gun lover who hunts the legs off younger Californians, got curious and had Miller yank the bullets out of some 117-grain .257 Roberts factory loads, dump the powder into five Magnum cases and hammer in the same bullets. It looked like #3031 powder and there was about 38 grains of it as I remember the deal. Now that small an amount of #3031 has no business shooting well in a case that holds 70 grains, but it did. About an inch and an eighth. Another arbitrary load of 24 grains of #2400 behind the Remington 86-grain .25-20 bullet did an inch and three-eighths for the eight shots tried in another gun. Not a selected load at all.

I won't take up much time with the accuracy question. Back around 1937 Elmer Keith submitted some photographs of excellent groups in his article on the .25 Magnum caliber. I could collect and show you some more such groups—they're frequent with the pop-gun I'm bragging up. A blind man with a brace-and-bit can almost turn you out one that will give you hunting accuracy and any skill at all will produce a weapon that will show you five-shot groups with the high speed loads in around two inches at 200 yards, even with a sporting weight barrel. Sight in at that range—200 yards—with the 87- or 100-grain bullets and you'll be hitting about an inch high at 100 yards and at 300 yards the impact will be around five to five and a half inches low, which is about .220 Swift flatness with a good handload. But from there on out the better sectional density of the .25 begins to show up in impressive style.

As to twist, the .25 is not persnickety either. The 14" twist does beautifully with bullets weighing from 60 to around 105 grains, and with the 10" twist you can use up to the 140 grain and possibly a bit higher. No one knows so far as I've heard. The heaviest bullet ordinarily obtainable in .25 caliber is the Barnes 125-grain spitzer, but the Western Tool & Copper Works people make 6.5-mm. pellets weighing 130 and 140 grains and these are easily squeezed down the necessary few thousandths of an inch. If anything, the 140-grain

shows slightly better accuracy than the 130 so it's quite possible that even heavier stuff could be stabilized in the 10″ twist, but nothing around 145 or 150 grains is available.

There is one interesting possibility which should very finally answer the objections of those who complain that the .25 Magnum is a light-bullet gun and hence poor for brush or deep penetration in game. That is the 160-grain 6.5-mm. bullet which would require around an 8″ twist for proper stabilization. To the best of my knowledge it has never been tried in the Magnum case, but should be a truly remarkable performer with its high sectional density and initial velocity which figures to be in the neighborhood of 2850 f.-s. when pushed by the proper load of that wonderful new heavy-bullet powder, #4350.

That 160-grain bullet would be only for those who make a fetish of extremely heavy bullets. It has a sectional density close to that of the 225-grain in .30-caliber or of a 193-grain in .285 caliber. This heavy 6.5-mm. bullet is designed for a velocity of around 2200 f.-s. at the muzzle and what its performance would be when started out nearly 700 f.-s. faster is a matter for guessing experts. Usually a bullet built for low speeds acts on game like a handful of mush if you push it too fast. But the 160-grain might show very good penetration even at close range from the Magnum because of its extremely high sectional density. And certainly it would be a killer de luxe 'way out yonder.' It might better its old and excellent record as a killer because it would have a higher spin rate than it ever had out of the 6.5-mm. case. With a decent point the trajectory should closely approximate that of the 180-grain load in the .300 Magnum over, say, 500 yards, though not quite so flat at closer ranges. Magnum performance with a recoil as mild as that of a .300 Savage in other words. And what a brush-cutter, loaded at any speed from 2000 f.s. to the top! I'm going to try it one of these days.

But, back to the bullets that have been tested, we don't have to guess whether they'd be good killers. The lightest, the 60 grain, set up quite a record of one-shot instantaneous kills even at ranges around 300 yards. I never approved of this bullet and was glad to hear finally that some of the fellows who had sworn by the 60 grain had gotten peeved when they found out they sometimes had to use two shots on large mule deer or really big wild boars when they tried beyond 300 yards. They conceded that maybe they'd better go to the 87-grain weights and one renegade even adopted the 100 grain, which is my personal choice for everything over woodchucks and under elk in size.

Though almost all the enlightened .25 Magnum users have abandoned the 60-grain bullet for good-sized game, there yet rages a bitter argument as to the merits of the 87 or 100-grain projectiles against the heavier 130- or 140-grain bullets. Confidentially, there's nothing but prejudice to guide your choice. The medium-weight fans have killed a lot of game—big stuff, too—with emphasis and dispatch, but the much fewer trials with heavy bullets have to date been uniformly all that could be desired in every case I've heard of. You have a flatness of trajectory and amount-of-lead advantage on one hand and probably less wind drift and better brush-cutting on the other. You get a bit more shock with the light and more penetration with the heavy, but they both cause very dead game in a great hurry.

You'd probably like more concrete results and less guff, so let me mention the erosion question and then we'll get on with the field results. Shooting to date indicates that the .25 Magnum will give target accuracy for around 1250 rounds and excellent hunting accuracy for about 2500. After that you may have trouble making ten shots stay inside of two inches at 100 yards. In other words, a bit better than the .220 Swift barrel life. However, I'd hate to have to eat all the game that has been killed by guns that wouldn't shoot into four inches.

Now bear with me while we take a look at the killing possibilities of the .25.

The first game of any size was a pair of wild Mexican burros, killed with dispatch at a range estimated as being in excess of 650 yards. This was after three shots with a .300 Magnum had failed to connect owing to the very considerable drop in the .300 trajectory at this long and unknown distance where thick low sage and mesquite made spotting of shots impossible.

Then came a considerable bit of general varmint shooting such as knocking off bobcats from a car window at night and chivvying distant coyotes over the hills. One bobcat that was hit about two-thirds of the way up a foreleg at around 140 yards was killed instantly. This is not unusual but I mention it because an autopsy conducted by a curious member of the party who was a surgeon revealed that the hydrostatic shock had ruptured a considerable number of blood vessels in the brain. Why an 'eye-hold' on the bobcat resulted in a perforated foreleg the shooter declined to state.

Several of the Miller .25 Magnums went on jaunts to Catalina Island, 30 miles off the California coast, and there they made history, at least in the opinions of the guides. Catalina is a fine spot for hunting. Quail and doves abound and for rifle addicts there are wild boar—tough babies—and wild goats, some with really excellent heads. Contrary to an apparently rather general opinion the Island is not covered with bathing beauties and glass-bottomed boats. There is a large portion of it that is as wild as one could want. You either ride your cayuse to a good area and then proceed on foot or else stay on the horse until a boar breaks cover or you (more probably the guide) spot an eligible-looking goat. Then you pile off the horse, hunt feverishly for the safety of your shootin' iron and lay down a barrage. Your game will be anywhere from 50 to 500 yards away.

I won't take time for a boar-by-boar account of the .25 Magnum's successes. Most of the shooting was with the 60-grain Western Tool & Copper hollow-point ahead of 57-59 grains of #4064 or an equivalent quantity of HiVel #3. Boars and goats fell to this combination in a steady stream of one-shot kills up to ranges approaching a quarter of a mile, frequently without a step or a kick, until the professional guides began to acclaim the caliber as the surest and deadliest they had ever seen in action. The last shooting of which I have any record on the Island was a trial of the 130-grain bullet loaded ahead of some 54 grains of #4350. It hit a big goat at around 160 yards, angled forward through the body, and exited near the off shoulder, leaving a culvert the size of a small apple through the last third of its path. Power and speed

to spare, and yet plenty of penetration. That load is almost as flat-shooting as is the 87-grain bullet over ranges up to 300 yards, and flatter beyond 400.

The small deer in the Hawaiian Islands were the subjects of another series of quick kills, mainly with the 60-grain bullet, which did nothing to tarnish the reputation of the .25 Magnum.

Then Ray Downing took his 10" twist .25 up into the high Sierras and sat on a hill to await events. Pretty soon he discovered a buck way off across the canyon under a tree, visible through his scope but not to his naked eye. Getting a good rest he let off a shot, and was chagrined to notice no movement of the deer. He watched a while then marked the spot and spent the next 30 minutes getting to it. The 125-grain bullet had entered the neck forward of the near shoulder and smashed off the shoulder to bits. The deer never even raised its head. Stone dead.

After Major Cranston shot his first bear at about 50 yards it rolled down a little slope and stopped in a snow bank. Remembering what he'd heard about the vitality of these animals, he sat and watched it for at least five minutes, and then threw snowballs at it from a closer range. But it had apparently been dead since it fell. The "innards" were a mess, the bullet having ranged back through the liver. His next bear was at slightly over 300 yards (he later criticized Miller for sighting in his rifle high because the bullet hit two inches higher than he'd planned; joking, of course) and the impact very thoroughly ruined the front half of both shoulders. The Major had his guide cut out the near shoulder and carry it to camp to show the gang, he was so impressed with the destruction of the 100-grain bullet. On that particular trip he killed two sheep, one goat, and two bears with six shots from the .25, the extra shot being necessitated because his first at one of the sheep at some 250 yards had only grazed the top of the rump about an inch deep. At that, the animal was down and so well anchored that the Major could take his time in walking up to 100 yards for the finishing shot.

Carl Beal was pretty well sold on the .25, but some guides up in Canada convinced him last fall that he needed real bullet weight and punch for moose; so he also carted a .300 Magnum along for that hunt. His first shot with the .300 at about 70 yards hit the moose in the neck, well centered, but then ranged upward without even cracking a bone. Disgusted, he grabbed the .25 Magnum from his guide and, after trailing the wounded animal for upwards of a quarter of a mile, got in a shot hitting six inches under the spine and well behind the kidneys. The moose went down without a kick. Beal now claims that the next shot he takes with the .300 will be at chipmunks, that even one freak shot is too many if it's on moose.

ONE FREAK SHOT IS TOO MANY IF IT'S ON MOOSE.

This business of reciting the performances of the .25 gets monotonous because you so seldom get to tell a whopper about the "one that got away". I could run on about some more deer, coyotes, and so forth—but I won't. The .25 did all right in Alaska, too, and is busy collecting its quota in Africa. The only shots on which I have the dope in the latter place were at sundown on two large members of the antelope family; big boys of eland persuasion. One fell in its tracks after stopping an 87-grain bullet and the other wandered the few steps necessary to lose it in the darkness. It was found the next morning about a dozen or so yards from where it was last seen.

To the best of my knowledge no one has yet shot a Kodiak bear or a lion with the .25. I'm sufficiently inhibited by tradition to think I would really prefer some heavier caliber for such game, but I'm not convinced that the same .25 that has always killed so emphatically wouldn't stop them, too. If any of you get to try it, let me know how you come out. Which reminds me of the trapper who remarked that you get very few reports of bad bullets on bears shot with the .22 short.

A CASE *for the* MINUTE MEN

By LIEUTENANT JOE McCANN • CONCLUSION

SYNOPSIS: *The Minute Men of Davis County, under Sheriff Jeff Whitley, are alerted by Lieutenant Joe McCann, military adviser to Whitley, on the approach of an amphibian barge carrying a Jap scouting party. The Japs are reconnoitering a sea-land route to the rear areas of the U. S. forces deployed along the Rio Grande in the face of a Jap occupation of Mexico.*

McCann takes field command of a detachment dispatched to him by the sheriff, attacks the Jap scouts on the beach and captures the survivors.

* * *

HELLO, SHERIFF . . . McCann speaking. Did you get that report of the action through to the headquarters of the regulars? Good. Now, me friend, our job is not finished—not by a damnsite. I'll bet a War Bond that at least one other boatload has landed a good piece up or down the coast to try to get to the Crumpton Road overland. And they don't send out parties like these if they don't mean business. Better send about fifty men from your reserve to deploy along the road going both ways from Jeffersonville. Designate the senior section-leader on each side of town as commander of his half of the line and give each the mission of keeping the road under observation, reporting any enemy activity to you immediately and engaging the enemy as his judgment dictates. Then send five more sections out here to reinforce the beach line. I'll come back in to the C.P. with the last of the prisoners and a couple of men to guard 'em . . . Yep, I'll leave Brent in charge of the beach outpost. See you in a little while, Sheriff . . . Check.

Hey, Brent! I'm going back to the C.P. pretty soon; you're in command here when I'm gone. Your mission is to repeat our show if any more barges dock here and report everything that happens the moment it happens if not sooner. Now, before I go I want you to assemble the whole gang here behind this hill so we can talk it over. Leave one man as outpost well up the beach on the right and another on the left, and two men astride the highway about 600 yards towards town. Three guards over the prisoners will be plenty . . . O.K., make it four or five if you like. Can't be too cautions, I guess. . . .

Now, men, I don't want to holler much because I know we're not out of the woods. But I want to tell you that you performed like veterans. A few of you saw action in the last war I know, but for most it was your first time under fire. You're still feeling that exhiliration that always follows the baptism, aren't you?

One of the most valuable steps that can be taken at a time like this is to hold a critique of the action. We're going to do just that until the transportation I have ordered gets here. Let's see—Section Leader Merriman, you were on the left flank, weren't you? Tell us about your action after you got your orders.

"Well, Lieutenant, we had the most ground to cover, and a lot of it was in easy view of the water. We crossed the open spots on our bellies—that is, all except Odom there; he started on his hands and knees; and I had to slither over to him and smack his tail down. They didn't see us; we know that because they moved up the road without any investigating over our way.

"We crawled up the slope of that green hill down there with the men at each end of the line keeping a sharp lookout to their own flanks. I kept watch to the rear myself. The line stopped along the crest and then I slid along to each man and inspected his position—making sure he was not exposed, that he had a good field of fire, and that there were no blind spots to our front or flanks.

"When I gave 'em the old 'safe at home' signal to open fire, they were just as careful with each shot as if they were on the range. But McCollum, there, got to shooting so fast I knew he wasn't taking aim so I toddled over and called him down. On the assault-fire signal we were still getting a few rounds too close for comfort but they all scrambled up and started forward after me. We were the first section to reach the boat and by then the Japs had about ceased firing. We didn't know what to expect but we jumped in amongst 'em, and Rawlins, there, laid that Jap sergeant's head open with his rifle butt before they realized it was no use."

Thank you, Merriman. Now, how about those fellows who went back down the road to nab the scouts as they came by? Turner, I believe that was your crowd. We're wondering about that gunfire that gave the rest of the patrol the alarm.

"I can explain that, Lieutenant. We sneaked back until the slope of the ground started upward again—right about that broken tree. I spotted my men on each side of the road and told each man to keep an eye on the rear of the men directly across from him. Each man found a bush or stump that gave him good concealment. Hal Jackson there slid feet first into a hollow log; it sure concealed him, all right, but he couldn't see much.

"Those Japs were certainly cagey. I realized that we'd have to make one swoop or one man might get away. I broke cover myself and started to sneak up the rear man.

Ross got the idea, and when the front man turned and saw me Ross was right on him. My man saw Ross too, but it was too late for both of 'em. I swung my rifle sling over his head and gave it a twist, and it sure did cut off that Jap's water. He dropped his rifle and it went off as it hit the ground—that's where that shot came from. By the time we got back over the ridge you fellows were slugging it out with the Japs in the barge so I figured we'd better lay low and cover your flanks and rear."

O.K., Turner, good headwork all around. Now I can see the reinforcements coming down the road—give 'em an all-clear signal out in the open there, will you? You men take up the watch until relieved and don't relax. I don't think you're through for now, not by a good deal.

* * * *

Howdy, Sheriff. Here's a bagful of Japs for you. The guards will herd 'em into cells for your jailer. Freeman, bring the Japs' arms and equipment into the sheriff's office after you get the cute little fellows safely under lock and key.

Well, Sheriff, heard anything from higher H. Q.? . . . No! Two other scout barges landed! Where? . . . Madison and Longley counties. Hmp. Did the Minute Men clean 'em up? . . . Got a few of 'em but the barges got away, eh? Well, Sheriff, you might as well call out every gun-toter in your bailiwick; send relief for those sections which took part in the action today; and commandeer enough transportation to move the whole works on short notice. Bed 'em down in that shed across the street and then join me for an all-night watch by the telephone in your office. Something's going to pop before daybreak.

* * * *

Hello . . . Who? Operations office at Army H.Q.? . . . Sure thing, Colonel Ford. . . . Your G-2 says there's a long string of invasion barges skirting the coastline in our direction, and you think they may be planning to land on Crumpton Beach? . . . Should reach here about 6 o'clock, eh; that's daybreak or shortly before. Have they got any aviation with 'em? . . . Well, it'll probably be showing up when they come in to land. What can you send down here? . . . Well that Steeplechase battalion can't get here before noon, I figger. . . . No, sir, we can't stop 'em with only a few hundred riflemen, colonel, but we'll sure slow 'em down proper until your boys get here. . . . Right; I'll post a man on the highway to guide your force commander into the sheriff's office. . . .

Wake up, Sheriff! The feature starts playing at daybreak. You must designate a good man as local security commander and give him eight or nine sections for guarding the telephone exchange, the telegraph office, the men in reserve, and the C.P. Double the men sent out to patrol the highway on both sides of town and send the rest of the men in the shed down to Brent at the beach. . . . What? Hold back a reserve? Sheriff, you've been reading too much on tactics. The reserve, in the shape of U. S. Army regulars, is on the way. We may as well shoot our bolt right now. While you attend to that I'll call Brent and give him the dope. . . .

Hello, Brent? . . . Listen carefully. A string of invasion barges will reach Crumpton in about two hours. Extend your line right and left to the next counties. Wherever they land, move in on that area and open fire as soon as the barges are all empty. Don't give 'em time to organize and get their bearings. Then fade back, keeping contact with the highway at all times. Keep 'em under close watch and if any of 'em start to move, give 'em enough lead to make 'em deploy, then fade back again. You'll surely have to move your C.P. back towards town so put a couple of men in charge of keeping that telephone with you. . . . Got it all straight now? . . . O.K., call me at the first sign of action. . . .

Back so soon, Sheriff? Well, I want a state highway map and a sheet of thin paper to make an overlay of the situation to be turned over to the force commander when he arrives. I see you have red and blue pencils on the desk here; just the thing. . . . Thanks; that's service with a smile. Now I'll just draw in the areas where we have men deployed . . . and the location of the C.P. . . .

* * * *

Hello. . . . Sure, Brent. See 'em? How many? . . . Twenty barges or more already in sight—and another coming over the hump. Well, there'll be more. Any planes around? . . . Not yet, eh? Well, mebbe they couldn't take off let's hope so. . . . What's that? The twelfth barge has turned in behind Jackass Point and the rear part of the line is following? You can't see the shore from there, can you? But you've got men there, of course. What is the first string of barges doing now?

. . . Going on past you, eh? . . . And warping in just past the eastern end of the beach? Pretty heavy woods down there, I recall. Got it covered? Good. . . . Who? Runner from the point? What's 'e say? . . . Sixteen barges landing, lots more moving in at a distance. Call you back in a few minutes, Brent. G'bye.
Sheriff, call Colonel Chester and report that landing while I bring the situation map up to date. . . .

Howzat, Sheriff? . . . The colonel says two Nazi parties are landing at separated points over in Mississippi and Alabama? He's not splitting the force headed this way, is he? . . . Good soldier. I don't see why some guys are so damn stingy with their reserves. If the Minute Men over there have got as much savvy as these boys of yours they'll hold 'em till a regiment of cripples like me could walk it there.

Operator? . . . The beach line. . . . Brent? How's it going by you? . . . Winged a few already and they've taken cover in those two clumps of woods astraddle the right-of-way? And you've got six men sniping at 'em from Duck Hill? Fine work. Any casualties? . . . Load 'em up in one of those carry-alls and tell the driver to bust it for the hospital. . . . There ain't no hospital here? Hell of a note. . . . Then send 'em to the jail. I'll get a sawbones here pronto. Call you back.

Hey, Sheriff. Can you get a medico to meet a wagon-load of wounded at the jail in about fifteen minutes? Fine. And you might call the mayor and tell him the town is damn close to being fought in, out, and around. If any civilians want to scram he'll have to attend to it. . . . No, I don't advise it; and I don't disadvise it either. No concern of ours; just want to let him know.

* * * *

Well, for Pete's sake, look who's runnin' the show for the Army! Colonel J. B. Shinberger! Long time no see, Colonel. You look fit as usual, sir. If you will come on in I'll show you the situation on a makeshift map. . . . Here's a fairly accurate estimate of the total enemy forces landed on Crumpton Beach with the time that each detachment beached and the direction taken shown on the map. . . . One moment; there's the phone.

Hello. . . . Brent, what do you know? . . . One group has moved off about two miles from the Beach road into a wood behind Wildcat Trail and the road to Jake Dixon's. . . . How big? . . . A regiment, eh? Well, the rest of 'em are still in the wood to the left of the highway, I guess. Well, here's some good news for you. My friend Colonel J. B. Shinberger is here with a gang of roughnecks. He'll be out there in about twenty minutes for his reconnaissance. Put a man on the road to meet his jeep and guide him to your C.P. . . . Yep, you and your boys are about through now, I guess. The colonel will tell you when his fireworks will start after he looks the ground over so you can know when to start assembling your men to beat it back here. Help him any way you can. Good luck. . . .

One moment, Colonel, while I bring this map up to date for you. . . . There. Now it shows the situation at last report.

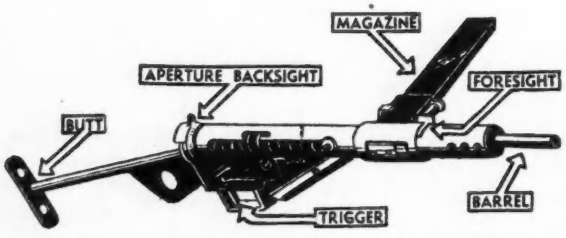
Hello, Sheriff. Guess you can call in the highway pickets any time now. Our part of the show is about over. . . . Hm. Did I say *our* part? What the hell? The colonel has to have a guide and general aide-de-camp, ain't he? Sheriff, you check in your posse, and hold 'em as the A.G. directs. I'm going with the colonel. I'm still in the Army, ain't I? What if I do have a game leg; we're riding in a jeep. What about it, Colonel? Can't I attach myself to your headquarters? . . .

Well, Sheriff, your boys have done a swell job. Will see you as soon as we kick the Japs back into the Gulf. S'long now and good luck.

"THE GUN THEY HAVE BEEN TALKING ABOUT"

(*From* THE LONDON DAILY MAIL)

THIS IS THE GUN they've been talking about—the Sten Gun. Millions of these "machine-carbines" are being issued now, and a large proportion goes to the Home Guard. The sketch shows the unique design of the weapon. First impressions, before the gun is assembled, are of an ugly looking drainpipe left behind by the plumber. But the moment a soldier starts handling the Sten he falls in love with it.



The weight of the gun is 6 lb. 10 oz. It is 30 in. long. The rate of fire is 500 rounds a minute. It has an aperture backsight and an inverted "V" foresight. The barrel is rifled. It is fed with magazines holding 32 rounds of 9mm., round-nose, rimless ammunition.

The Sten has fewer than 60 parts. Its cost is low (50s.), and it is made in Britain. It can be produced in the minimum of time, and, I am reliably informed, one Home Guard in every three will shortly have one.

The Sten fits into small spaces. Hitherto our tank crews have only been armed with revolvers because of lack of storage space inside the tanks. The Sten solves a tank problem. Armed with it, the crews can still fight their way to safety should anything untoward put the tank out of action.

Stens are being delivered fast now. They are causing so much enthusiasm and excitement that the anonymous inventors S. and T. have already been nicknamed Colonel Slap and Major Ticle.

I saw targets ripped to pieces at 30 yards' range by men who had never held the gun in their hands before.

The weapon replaces nothing except perhaps the tommy-gun and the revolver, but neither was completely satisfactory because of the ammunition problem. Time is required to load both, but with the Sten you carry your magazines in your pockets and bang them into the gun as required. The metal cools as the change is being made, otherwise the Sten would get too hot to hold. Stoppages are easy to rectify. A good hearty bang seems to do the trick.

LT. COL. T. A. LOWE.

The W-W WILDCAT

By F. C. Ness

WHEN YOU STIMULATE THE CURIOSITY of an interested shooter you get a definite reaction and, when it remains unrequited, his curiosity becomes aggravated until something happens. L. E. Wilson utilized this psychology when he issued an advertising circular which belittled all custom rifle calibers and yet praised the Wotkyns-Wilson "Arrow"—a custom conversion of the .220-Swift load—without admitting it too was just another wildcat.

That mail campaign aroused a lot of curiosity, because Wilson's sales text said it was not a wildcat and his readers' reasoning told them it could be nothing but; if not, what was this new improved .220 Swift? Reactions were various. Many were amused by this seeming paradox. Others became contentious and when Wilson refused to send requested sample cartridge cases to his hecklers they became indignant.

Now the mystery has been solved, and I am spilling the dope for our readers, so that old wounds may have a chance to heal and that good-will may again prevail among our clan. It happens that a couple of our riflemen friends fell for the blandishments of the W-W "Arrow," obtained same and liked it from the outset; so much so that they stand ready to praise it and support Wilson's claims.

This is not surprising when you consider the mechanical ability of tool-maker Wilson and the history of his colleague, ballistician G. L. Wotkyns. After Captain Wotkyns left Springfield Armory for Hawaii he soon developed and brought out that delightful little field load, the .22 Hornet. Coupled with J. B. Sweany and J. B. Smith he fathered the .22-.250 Savage which developed into its factory adoption in the form of the .220 Swift, the .22-.250 Savage still surviving as one of the most popular and effective of .22-caliber varmint wildcats, called the ".22 Varminter." Reloaders seem to prefer the latter cartridge because of its versatility in the matter of performing well with a variety of powders and loads as compared with the cranky one-load .220 Swift case. Now the W-W "Arrow" improvement on the Swift shoulder bids fair to make its new wildcat form as flexible as the ".22 Varminter."

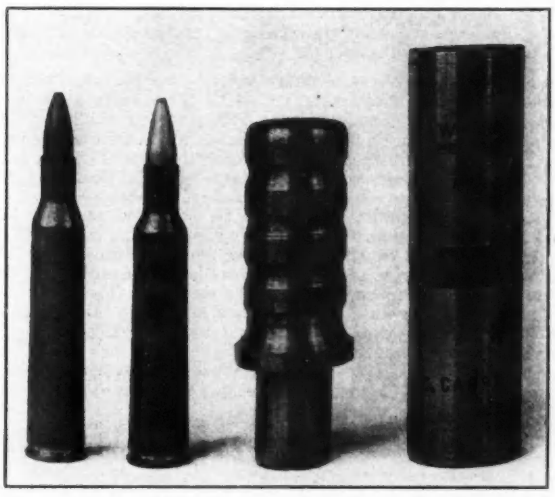
S. D. Holsinger and C. C. Carpenter of Staunton, Virginia, are the shooters who had their rifles rebarreled, or rethroated, by L. E. Wilson. Both are heavy Bull-type barrels, the new barrel being 28 inches long and the rethroated one, in standard .220 Swift caliber, is 30½ inches. Both have short throats so that bullets are seated deeply and still touch the rifling as shown in the photo with W-M 8-S bullets. The Wilson die, a beautiful job, is also shown in our picture, as well as what it does to the .220 Swift case in "before-and-after" examples. Holsinger and Carpenter do not claim improved velocity for the new "Arrow" shoulder, but said they had good groups from the start.

There is no question about the benefit given by that short throating and deep seating of the 55-grain bullet, as shown in the two cartridges pictured. Even the standard .220 Swift shoots better than formerly with this new and greater seating depth. The load in Holsinger's standard Swift case is 36 grains No. 3031 and a .033-inch base wad. This load sends the 55-grain cadmium-plated 8-S bullet through mild, cold-rolled steel, ¼-inch thick, at 400 yards. With his 20X Super-Targetspot 1.625 inches above the bore and his zero ½-inch above aim at 100 yards, the impact is only 3½ inches below aim at 300 yards. His submitted targets show the following relative impacts: .40-inch high at 100 yards, .40-inch low at 200 yards and 3.60 inches low at 300 yards from his 30½-inch barrel.

Carpenter's equally short-throated "Arrow" shows the same penetration and relative drop when the same bullet is similarly deeply seated and driven by 38 grains of No. 4064 in his 28-inch barrel. Carpenter's 20X scope is a little higher, or about 1.76 inches above the bore of his "Arrow" barrel. At long range the "Arrow" is more accurate. This was demonstrated by Holsinger who fired both rifles at 400 yards. His regular Swift and deep-seated load put five shots in less than 3¼ inches extreme spread. The "Arrow" and Carpenter's deep-seated load put five shots in less than 2 inches at the same range. That is less than ½-minute spread. Both these groups have been submitted and are shown herewith. The elevation is about right and the requirement was three added minutes for this 400-yard zero. Both rifles shoot steadily into a minute or less at 100 yards, and proportionally better at long range.

Assuming that the scope-height, point of aim and center of strike are reliably given, and representative with the gravity drop ½ inch at 100 yards, it would be 3.83

(Continued on page 39)



WILSON DEEPSEATED .220 SWIFT AND "ARROW," BOTH LOADED WITH 55-GRAIN 8-S BULLETS EXACTLY AS FIRED. STANDARD SWIFT CASE ON EXTREME LEFT; CASE-SIZING DIE ON RIGHT

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., NOV. 1942

Rifle Remeto

Possibles and Impossibles

by **FRANK J. KAHRS**

A reader of this column recently wrote in and suggested an All-Around Championship Match, also that the matter be discussed in this column. It is an interesting subject and we would like to have some views on it.

Of course, there have been many All-Around Championship Matches held in the past and there is nothing new about the proposition. I recall some of the championships held at Sea Girt back in the early days of that famous range; that is, somewhere around 1905.

There has always been some sort of an All-Around Championship at Camp Perry. For those who are not familiar with the conditions it might be interesting to observe that an All-Around Championship was not considered much unless it included shotgun, small bore rifle, big bore rifle, .22 pistol, .38 and .45 revolver and such. We would be glad to air in this column any thoughts that might be sent in on this very interesting subject.

* * *

There was recently held somewhere in Pennsylvania, by a prominent rifle and pistol club, an All-Night Match, that is shooting began at dusk and continued until dawn. In a letter received from one of the sponsors some interesting observations were made, and I quote:

"The club is a comparative newcomer to the outdoor game and this was the first open match we ever attempted and I really think it was quite a success. Frankly, however, I didn't expect any such crowd as turned up, and we were pretty hard-pushed to handle them all. You see, we had lights on only 23 targets, so you can well realize what we were confronted with. The turnout was all the more amazing in view of the weather—it rained practically all day and was still raining a few minutes before nine o'clock. By the way, to answer one of your questions right now, this was really an 'All-Night' shoot. We started at nine and were scheduled to wind up at daybreak, but due to a storm shortly after midnight we were held up for nearly an hour and a half with the result that we had to run into daylight for completion of the last match. I am pretty sure it was the first all-night match, because I cleared our program with the National Rifle Association before having it printed and they okayed our advertising it as such.

"In spite of the adverse weather, most of the shooters enjoyed the shoot—also the hamburgers of which they, and a surprising crowd of spectators, consumed some fifty pounds. We had a few complaints on spotting difficulties, some of this being due to conditions, but we know our lights were not the best for this purpose. After all, they were originally installed just for our own use and not for competitive shooting. However, since we have seen the possibilities of this type of shoot, we have designed a new lighting system which we are going to install on all 46 firing points, and we have tested this layout to the extent that we know it will provide ideal spotting under any conditions. We will have to wait for happier days to do this. The necessary wire just 'ain't to be had.' We also had a lot of compliments on the way the match was handled, and while my experience is somewhat limited, I must say we ran it off with more speed than I have ever seen. We never required more than four minutes to change targets and once or twice got the time down to two and a half. I think you will agree that's pretty fair time."

Our correspondent winds up by stating: "We have a very pretty range, almost perfectly level, completely sodded and entirely surrounded by wooded hills. We have only 36 firing points, but they have only eight more for the Pennsylvania State Championship at Altoona, so we hope to be able to build our events up to the point where they will rank with the best in the East."

We are wondering if there are other clubs who would like to tell us something about night shooting. Remember, this column likes to have news and ideas.

Bomber over Ber

In an American bomber over Berlin, a gunner hunches down behind his guns as enemy interceptor planes snarl around him. Suddenly he swings, takes quick aim at a Focke-Wulf diving too close, squeezes the triggers.

Where did this man get his gun training? Partly in the Army, of course—but it goes much farther back than that. As a boy he hunted squirrels along the hickory ridges of Vermont—developed a priceless "gunner's instinct" which has saved many lives many times.

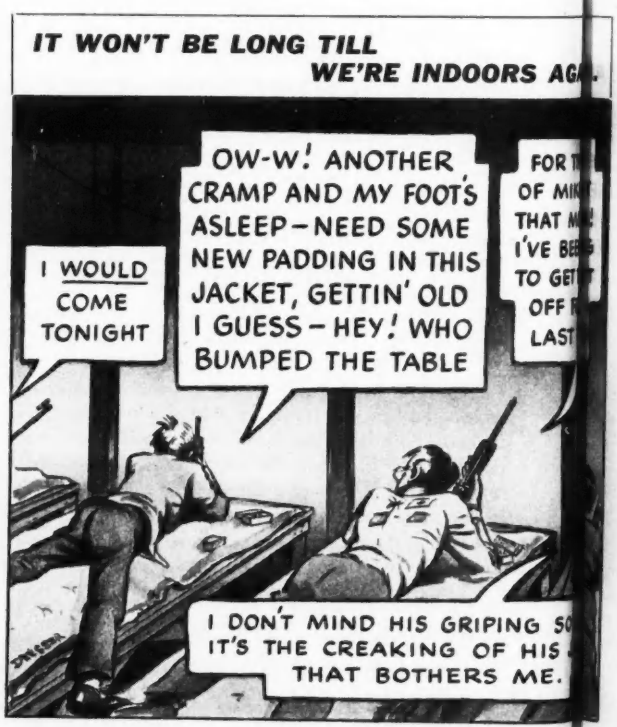
In the Solomon Islands a sniper peers out of his camouflaged post, and through his binoculars sees a suspicious movement of palm fronds. He gauges his distance, sets his sights, steadies his rifle, gently squeezes the trigger.

To this sniper, it was just another target and he's been shooting at targets most of life—from the basement r his Ohio grade school rig to Camp Perry.

An anti-aircraft gu ns a pompom on a destroy ying war materials to Rus the coast of Norway a of torpedo-carrying He oses in. He singles one ou this fast-flying target wit ense of timing—and whan

That gunner learne hoot-ing in the Bear Rive s of Utah. It was there too, developed an ingrain er's instinct" which has in-valuable in anti-aircr ery.

Every branch of th can thank its pre-trained for the skilled and splen they are playing in the wa men are serving their and serving it well.


IT WON'T BE LONG TILL
WE'RE INDOORS AG
OW-W! ANOTHER CRAMP AND MY FOOT'S ASLEEP—NEED SOME NEW PADDING IN THIS JACKET, GETTIN' OLD I GUESS—HEY! WHO BUMPED THE TABLE
I WOULD COME TONIGHT
FOR T OF MI THAT M I'VE BE TO GET OFF R LAST
I DON'T MIND HIS GRIPING SO IT'S THE CREAKING OF HIS THAT BOTHERS ME.

"KLEANBORE" is Registered ce, by Rem

Remington News

A PAPER FOR PEOPLE WHO SHOOT

"That old greenhead never guessed he'd be helping the U.S. Army some day!"

"**YOU KNOW,** anti-aircraft gunnery and duck shooting have an awful lot in common. I found that out the first day of anti-aircraft firing practice—I realized then it was a lot like my first duck hunt. I was just a kid then, so I was pretty excited when Dad let me go with him. We got out to the blind just before dawn. It was windy and overcast, with a bite in the air. Mallards were flying high overhead in close formation.

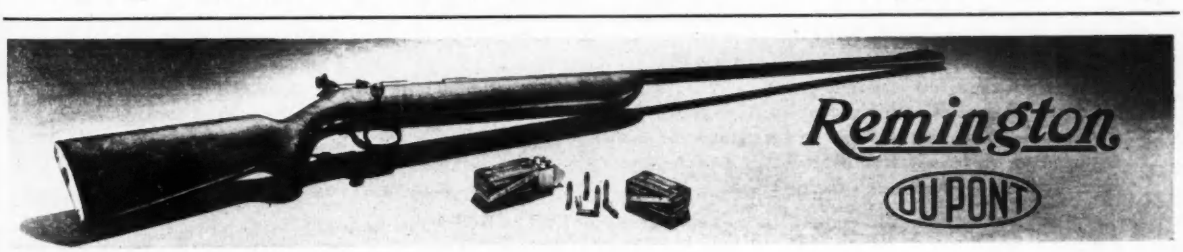
"**FIRST THING I KNOW,** a big greenhead hovers over the decoys, swings around into the wind, and comes in with a rush. I'm so excited I let him have it about forty yards away. He crumples up and plumps in the drink. It seemed so easy—I figured I'd have my limit in no time at all.

"I kept poppin' away, without so much as gettin' another feather. Long about 10 o'clock, Dad got his fifth clean hit, and said, sorta quiet-like, 'Son, don't shoot where they *are;* shoot where they're *goin'* to be.' . . . That holds good for the 'game' we're tryin' to bring down right now, just as it did for ducks. Won't I be happy, though, to get back to that old duck marsh again, and see those mallards flare up in a cold sunrise . . . That's *my* idea of living."

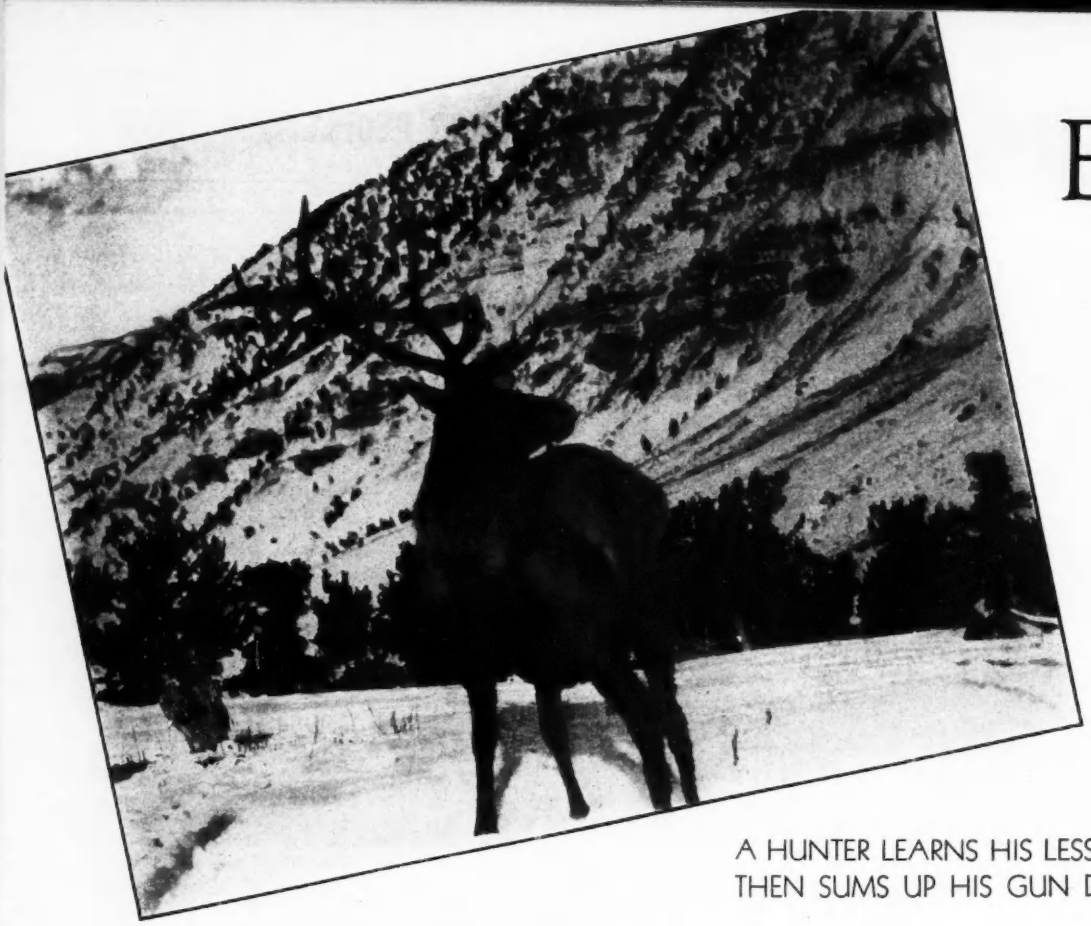
HUNTING HAS CONTRIBUTED greatly to the war effort. It has helped train soldiers for their specialized tasks; it has given America a reserve force of ten million shooters who know the fundamentals of gun-handling. For the fifth time in its 126 years' history, Remington has turned from its peacetime pursuits to help supply the country's needs.

HERE'S ONE WAY YOU CAN HELP: Take good care of your guns and ammunition. Keep your guns clean and in good mechanical shape. Wipe them off occasionally with an oily rag to prevent rusting. A gun properly cared for will last indefinitely. Remove unused shells from the pockets of a wet hunting coat and from your car. Store them in a cool, dry closet, locker or cabinet—not in a hot attic or damp cellar. Remember, ammunition properly stored stays good for years.

GET THIS PICTURE FOR YOUR DEN. If you'd like to have a free full-color enlargement of the painting above, suitable for framing, write to Dept. 3, Remington Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.



Registered ... by Remington Arms Co., Inc.



ELK

By

JOHN W. SPENCER

A HUNTER LEARNS HIS LESSON, THEN SUMS UP HIS GUN DOPE

"HOW WOULD YOU LIKE to kill a bull elk the size of a Santa Fe box car, with a horn spread of eleven feet, more or less, and enough points to make a New England Christmas tree?" That was the greeting I got from my friend Ed of Buffalo, Wyoming.

Immediate cross-examination elicited the information that old resident bull elk were reported to abound in the head of Canyon Creek in the southern portion of the Bighorn Mountains. According to Ed these big bulls were so numerous that it was practically necessary to shoot ordinary six-point royal stags out of the way to get a shot at a real trophy. Furthermore, killing of a few of the big boys was a sorely needed conservation measure, because the elk in crossing the mountain streams were stepping upon the abundant Bighorn trout and crushing too many of them. Also, still according to Ed, the elk were so accessible that it was necessary merely to drive your car up to the elk of your choice, shoot him, drive the car under him as he fell and then depart to dress him out at your later convenience.

After thirty minutes of this highpower salesmanship I was reduced to a quivering mass of unresisting protoplasm. Thus was born an elk hunt that stands unique in the hall of personal memories.

Elk season opened on October 15. As you may have already guessed, I met Ed at Buffalo and we left for the big elk country before daylight on the 14th in Ed's battered old jalopy. We chugged up the Tensleep highway and turned off on the old road to Hazelton. From here on the road, such as it was, degenerated into a couple of ruts. It had snowed heavily the previous week, followed by a general thaw and the country was really muddy.

The road wound on and on following the sage brush swales and valleys and through occasional clumps of scattering aspen timber. Here and there we ran into hunters' camps, their white tents pitched under a tree; sometimes nothing more than a wagon cover or old tarpaulin stretched over a pole. The treacherous mud had been churned by passing wheels until each little swale was a bog hole. We got stuck three times. Using poles as elevators and carrying rock and brush to put under the wheels, we labored and sweated and performed engineering feats of the first water. The only thing lacking to make the picture complete was our inability to bray.

Finally, covered with mud from head to foot, we crossed the Powder River Divide and struck the Canyon Creek drainage and the spot where Ed wanted to camp. We found hunters' tents thicker than ever, but no evidence of all the big elk bulls. In fact, all the tracks we saw were days old. So we crawled along several miles farther into the head of Onion Gulch. There we found a nice spring at the edge of a little grove of aspen. All around us were vast sage brush slopes broken here and there by dark green clumps of fir and spruce timber—really an elk country if there ever was one and, furthermore, showing fresh hoof prints of the big animals. Right there we camped and put up our little sheep herders' tepee and placed our sleeping bags inside. We used the car for our other impedimenta and cooked our supper over an open campfire.

Sitting around the campfire that evening we laid our plans. High up on a ridge, about three-fourths of a mile

—If You Want It!

above camp, a white outcropping of limestone marked the position of a saddle between two forks of Onion Gulch. I told Ed that I planned to be in that saddle at daybreak and let the sun rise on one of his big bulls, the limestone rock and me at the same time. Ed had toned down his sales talk considerably by this time and took refuge in the assertion that he had fulfilled his duty and it was now up to me.

We rolled in early to the weird music of the coyotes voicing their protest against the invading aliens. That night it turned bitterly cold. From the snugness of our sleeping bags we thought of those other hunters we had seen earlier in the day; those hardy or rather foolhardy souls who dared northern Wyoming at 9,000 feet of altitude in mid-October in an open camp. Long before daylight we stirred up the campfire, made coffee, ate a hasty breakfast and packed up a simple belt lunch consisting of a slab cheese sandwich, half box of raisins and a chocolate bar. Blackness was fading into dim gray as each of us started on our separate ways. The muddy ground had frozen as hard as cast iron and a stinging bitter wind brought tears to my eyes as I stumbled up the rocky ridge.

It was daylight before I reached the limestone outcrop. A rifle shot sounded far over to the left followed by a regular volley whose echoes rolled and rumbled along the ridge tops. Almost at once other shots sounded from other directions and for the next hour rifle fire was heard every few minutes from near and far. All this time I had seen nothing but one band of cow elk. And I didn't want a cow as I had come out purposely to get a head.

I had worked beyond the limestone ridge into the saddle noted the night before. Suddenly there was a clatter of rocks and the thud of hoof beats on hard ground. Dropping down behind the clump of brush and endeavoring to look even dumber and more inconspicuous than usual, I waited. All thoughts of cold ears and numb fingers forgotten, my heart was pounding until I was sure it could be heard in the next county.

A tremendous yellow brown bulk topped by flashing ivory tipped antlers surged through the timber and burst into view. A huge bull elk, spooked by other hunters, had thrown all caution to the wind and was crossing the open space within a hundred and twenty yards of where I crouched. I leveled the Springfield sporter, caught the bull's forequarters in the telescope sight and as the picket post lined on the center of the shoulder, I squeezed the trigger. At the crash of the rifle the big bull's forelegs crumpled under him and he went down on his brisket, sliding several feet on the frozen soil.

"SPREADS WITH ENOUGH POINTS FOR A NEW ENGLAND XMAS TREE" LURED SPENCER TO ONION GULCH

This bull, I believe, died in the air, as he was stone dead by the time I got over to him. Heavy, well formed horns, 48½-inch spread with 7 full points on each side. Ed hadn't been stringing me after all! A feeling of awe and a fleeting sense of shame came over me as I looked at this monarch of the wild that had come to his end by my hands. My single 180-grain soft-point slug had killed this monster in a second. However, this feeling passed away when I realized that I had a carcass the size of a mule on the ground and that it was up to me to do something about it. I unlimbered my knife and belt axe and skinned out the neck cape for a full shoulder mount. I could not turn the immense animal over singlehanded and had to signal Ed for help. Ed, the rascal, waited until I was thoroughly winded before he showed up. We completed skinning out the cape, then dressed out the carcass and quartered it. We had no pack horses, of course, so we packed those quarters of meat on our shoulders all the way down that steep and rocky mountain side and through an old burn cluttered up with down timber to our camp. One quarter of a big bull elk makes a real load for a husky man. We made two round trips carrying out the meat, and I made a third trip with the head. The green head with horns and the neck skin must have weighed as much as a full hind quarter of meat and the blasted horns caught on rocks and limbs at every step. It's a nightmare that I remember yet. At any rate, it was late in the evening by the time we had the elk reassembled at camp. If I am never half as tired again in two lifetimes that will be twice two soon.

Ed, of course, was all sweetness and light, pointing out the fact that he had guaranteed a big bull and that 600 pounds of bull elk meat for one ten cent cartridge was one sure fine way to beat the cost of living and also to justify to our respective mammas the budgetary dents made by our frequent hunting trips.

The next day we crawled out again. It had turned even colder and our aching joints creaked a protest at every movement. This time we were after deer. Ed flatly refused to be interested in any more bull elk. Said he was actuated by humanitarian reasons and anyhow he wanted eating meat. Ed maintained he wanted nothing larger than an unsophisticated calf elk or small deer.

The Red Gods smiled again for inside of an hour I heard Ed's thirty-thirty crack four times in rapid succession. He had jumped a band of mule deer and knocked out a nice four-point buck. The buck only had one bullet hole in him so

I couldn't help making a crack about the four shots I'd heard. Ed looked me right in the eye and said he killed the deer stone dead with his first shot. The other three were merely signal shots summoning me to bring my hunting knife and make myself useful.

By the time we had the buck dressed out the leaden skies had lowered and fine stinging snow particles were driving level across the ground while the wind howled and moaned across the rocky ridges. The Wyoming winter was at hand.

Hastily we loaded up the chariot and with springs sagging and the car frame smacking down hard on the axles under its load of meat, we bounced back down the road. Our running boards were ploughing through new snow by the time we reached the reassuring safety of the highway.

Ed, of course, enlivened the return trip by a lengthy dissertation contrasting the edible qualities of his buck and my bull. I got even with him for all of this for, of course, he had to divide his deer with me and in return he had to take half the elk. He later alleged that the family dog left home for three days when they tried to feed him a leftover roast. Ed also claimed that his wife ground up some of the elk for sandwich filling and served it to the Ladies' Aid, and that since then they won't let him in the church. I put my elk meat in cold storage in Denver for six weeks. Even then it was pretty strong and it lasted a long, long time.

Out of this elk hunt I learned two important lessons. First, a bull elk is apt to be a social liability and a gastronomic disappointment unless killed before or well after the rutting season. Second, packing out an elk carcass, even when quartered, is plenty hard on the human back; a horse does the job a lot easier. Having thoroughly learned these lessons I would still make the same trip all over again if I could!

Nowadays when I sit in my den looking at those gleaming horns on the wall I think of my friend Ed and those big solitary bulls in the wind-swept fastnesses of the Bighorns. Even a Santa Fe boxcar brings back memories of Ed's sales talk and the hunt that followed.

Oh yes, sure, I've gone elk hunting nearly every year since.

* * * * * * *

Now that I have that story out of my system, I'd like to recapitulate a bit, as they say, and sum up some gun dope I've observed from what I consider my share of hunting over the years.

I have used a DCM sporter, with 2¼ Zielklein scope on Redfield mounts in shooting antelope, mule deer and elk. On these animals and through this rifle I have used all of the various factory loads from the 110-grain open-point to and including the 220-grain soft-point but have not tried the Remington "Corelokt" or the new Winchester "Silver tip." The great difficulty with the .30-'06 in my experience was to find an all-purpose cartridge which would perform equally well at short or at fairly long ranges and on various classes of big game. A well matured bull elk for example is an infinitely harder proposition to kill than the largest buck deer.

The 110-grain open-point proved worthless for long range shooting and was a terrible meat spoiler at close ranges. I cut a medium sized coyote entirely in two with this load on one occasion. The 150-grain Remington bronze-point performs excellently on deer and antelope even at fairly long ranges but is also a bad meat spoiler at close quarters. The bullets go to pieces upon impact and I never was able to recover anything but fragments of lead and copper about the size of No. 6 shot. This load proved almost useless on elk although I have killed three bulls with it. In each instance the bullets expanded much too quickly, making terrible superficial wounds without killing cleanly.

The 172-grain, boat tail, Precision, as loaded by Winchester is the best long range commercial cartridge I have ever used in the Springfield. It, however, produces a lot of mutilation at close range and at greater distances does not open up reliably. An antelope killed at a range of 650 yards had a hole punched squarely through the body at the rib section and the exit hole was perhaps as large as the barrel of a fountain pen. The shot that actually stopped this buck was a second one that happened to hit the hip joint. Two other antelope kills at ranges from 450 to 500 yards indicated the same failing, namely that at long ranges this cartridge does not have enough remaining velocity to open up the protected point in soft tissue. These experiences may not prove anything except that it may be asking too much to combine a truly long range easy-expanding, wind-bucking antelope bullet with the smashing, knock-down power needs for elk.

The 180-grain open-point in both Western and Winchester loadings has never performed consistently for me. On one occasion I shot a buck deer squarely through the shoulders and for some reason the bullet never opened at all although it did kill the deer. On other occasions the bullets did too thorough a job and virtually ruined the entire front quarters. The 180-grain Peters umbrella point gave no better results in my hands and on the whole also seemed to be meat spoilers. Lastly, I changed over to the plain soft-point 180-grain bullet in the high velocity loading at around 2700-foot seconds. This bullet is ballistically much better than the 220-grain bullet at any ranges over 200 yards and seems to be fully as good a killer. At any rate the 180-grain soft-point with its long heavy thick-jacketed bullet does not break up upon impact and has ample penetration for the largest elk. At close range this bullet jacket will peel back and open up to about .50 caliber, retaining usually a third or more of the lead core and will generally go completely through both shoulders of a buck deer and on out the other side. It does not spoil much meat and still delivers enough shock to paralyze the buck. On elk, the bullet usually lodges against the skin on the opposite side.

These statements are based upon 18 mule deer and 4 bull elk which I have killed with this cartridge and with one shot each. No one hunter in this day and age can get enough actual shooting to thoroughly test all his ideas and I may be sticking my neck out. However, so far as my experiences go, I am convinced that for general all-around western big game hunting at ranges not in excess of 300 yards, the old 180-grain soft-point is the best bet in the Springfield. Maybe the new Silver tip bullet is even better. I don't know. At any rate an elk cartridge will work fine on deer and will also do well on antelope if you can get it out to them. However, the ultra high speed thin-jacketed bullet that is all right for deer and antelope is just no good on an animal as tough as a big bull elk.

The Home Workshop

A .22 CALIBER "*Peacemaker*"

By CLYDE BAKER

LIKE THOUSANDS OF OTHER SHOOTERS, my shooting cronie, Owen Neff, (now a Leatherneck) is an ardent admirer of the Colt Single Action Revolver in both its models, the "Frontier Six Shooter" and the famous "Bisley Model"—and, having several of each in large calibers, his artistic soul yearned for another in .22 Long Rifle Caliber. Having undertaken the building of such a gun at his earnest solicitation and hearing of his enthusiastic accounts following its completion, it seemed to me a fit subject for consideration by the mechanically-minded gun crank who happens to have an old "Peacemaker" around and wants to convert it into something beautiful and really useful these days.

We weren't so lucky as to have one of these around but by much scouting of junk shops, secondhand stores, spare parts cases and boxes of odds and ends, we managed to gather up a badly used and much rusted Frontier model frame—minus a barrel, which was not needed; a bent ejector rod, and a brand new ejector rod housing; a Frontier model trigger guard and front grip strap, also a not-too-badly used Bisley hammer and back strap. With these as a starter we got together the internal parts, trigger, springs, screws, pins, etc.—some of which Neff had on hand and some of which we obtained from Colt's.

The conversion of a large revolver to .22 caliber usually follows one of two set patterns. Either the cylinder is left its original length and the bullet allowed to "jump" the extra half inch from the cartridge case to the rear end of the barrel; or, the cylinder is cut to correct length, and the barrel allowed to extend back to it through the open forward part of the frame. Neff would have neither of these slipshod arrangements. To keep him from tearing his hair out by handfuls, it became necessary to take a hacksaw and cut through the top strap of frame just back of the barrel ring, (A, Figure 1) and to carry a similar cut through the lower part of the frame. Nearly half an inch of the frame was then sawed off back of this point so as to make the frame, when the front portion was later welded in place, the correct length for a cylinder cut to .22 Long Rifle cartridge length.

In the description which follows I shall be unable to give many, if any, exact dimensions, as I am writing this from a Naval Training Station where I do not have any of my shop data available. It will be evident, however, that any machinist or even the amateur workman in the homeshop, can work out all essential dimensions as he goes—and therein lies much of the pleasure and value of any worthwhile mechanical project.

The cylinder was not shortened until the chambers had been bushed and rechambered to take the .22 cartridge. Since the gun you remodel may be any one of several larger calibers as originally made, some variations in the process will be necessary. If a .45 caliber, the original chambers will be straight without any inside shoulder, in which case no reaming out will be necessary. If a .44-40, a .32-20 or some such caliber, they should be carefully reamed with a straight machine reamer, ground to take just a light cleaning cut in the largest diameter of chambers.

Bushings were turned from a piece of old .22 caliber rifle barrel, set between centers in the lathe and to an outside diameter about .001″ larger than the inside diameter of the chambers after reaming, to give a shrink fit. For added strength in the joint, the surface was left without polishing after finish turning to exact size.

Bushings were then cut to about ¼″ longer than needed and packed in pulverized dry ice for a few minutes, while the cylinder was set on a metal slab and heated evenly with a blowtorch until it would just melt solder. The bushings were then pushed quickly into place and the whole allowed to cool.

The cylinder was then accurately chucked in lathe and turned off to a length about 1/16″ greater than the overall length of a standard .22 L.R. cartridge. A light cut was taken from the rear end of the cylinder to clean it up after projecting ends of bushings were turned off. A twist drill just large enough to almost clean out the original rifling in the chamber bushings was then run through each bushing to prepare them for reaming.

THE FINISHED JOB—A ".22 FRONTIER-BISLEY DE LUXE"

For this operation we chose a No. 1 taper pin reamer which had had its point broken off. It was chucked and ground to a straight diameter arrived at by "miking" several cartridges of different make and striking an average. In most .22 caliber arms, it is customary to give the chamber a slight taper, of about .0005 to assure easy extraction; but since the one-at-a-

time ejection rod of this model is very strong and positive in action, we ground the reamer without any taper to assure the closer fit which is always conducive to accuracy. The final step was to grind a small counterbore to a diameter, giving a free fit to the head of the cartridge. This

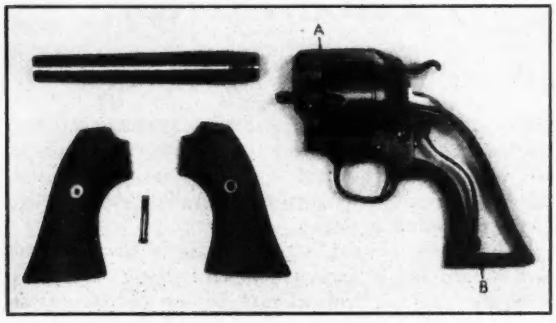


FIG. 1—FRAME WAS CUT JUST BACK OF BARREL RING (A) TO PREVENT RIGHT ANGLE GRIP, STRAP SAWED OFF AT (B)

FIG. 2—A SLOT 1/16" WIDE WAS MILLED IN UPPER END OF HAMMER AND EXPERIMENTAL FIRING PIN PUT IN PLACE

counterboring was carried to a depth which would just let the cartridge heads stand flush with surface when chambered. As a final step, a very light turning cut was taken on the outside of the cylinder which was then polished.

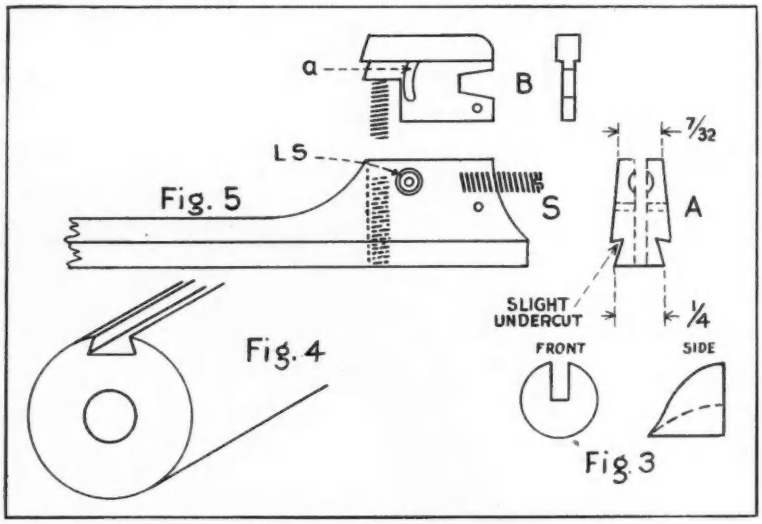
The length of the cylinder now established, we sawed off the unwanted portion (nearly half an inch) of the front end of the frame, and carefully clamped the frame, with its front section previously cut off, held in careful alignment on a piece of scrap machine steel by way of a jig. As a further aid to alignment, the base pin—the pivot on which the cylinder rotates—was inserted through its holes in front and rear portions of frame. Welding was accomplished in the usual manner by means of the acetylene torch—the only satisfactory method for firearms—using a welding rod of Bessemer steel. When work was well tacked it was removed from the clamps and metal flowed in and built up so as to hide the joint completely when ground and filed. Since the "Flat Top Bisley" is the usual choice of gun cranks, we made this one flat top by welding in metal to completely fill the sighting groove along the top of frame, which was afterward ground and filed off flat and smooth.

The Frontier trigger guard and strap was then attached by the two screws which go in from below, just back of the trigger. Of course, the front end, with its single screw hole, was nearly one half inch too long for the shortened frame; so it was cut off just back of screw hole. There now being no room for a center screw, due to a recess in under side of frame, two No. 6-32 screws were used, one in each corner. We used standard filister head machine screws, with heads turned down as small as possible.

The Bisley back strap was attached by means of its two screws which enter back of the frame just below the hammer, and fitted perfectly at this point. But, of course, its lower end did not fit at all on the Frontier model front strap. Being both too long and bending too far forward the result would be too nearly a right-angle grip. So the lower part of the strap was sawed off, (at "B", Figure 1) the rear part heated and bent back to form a shape more like the original (though shorter) Frontier model back strap to give the much wanted shape and grip angle. Then the lower end was cut and welded to fit the front strap and the hole for the connecting screw drilled and counterbored—which completed the grip assembly.

Ignition presented the next problem. The regular round firing pin on hammer nose was discarded, and the hole permanently plugged by driving in a piece of cold rolled steel and filing it off flush. A slot 1/16" wide was now milled in upper end of hammer and an experimental flat firing pin was cut (oversize) from a scrap of 1/16" thick celluloid which was pinned in place. (Note hammer in Figure 2.)

The firing pin hole in frame was enlarged by running in a ¼" drill from the front, through the barrel ring, and reamed to a slight taper from front to rear. A bushing ¼" long was turned to a drive fit from a scrap of drill rod and a 1/16" slot milled through its upper half, ex-



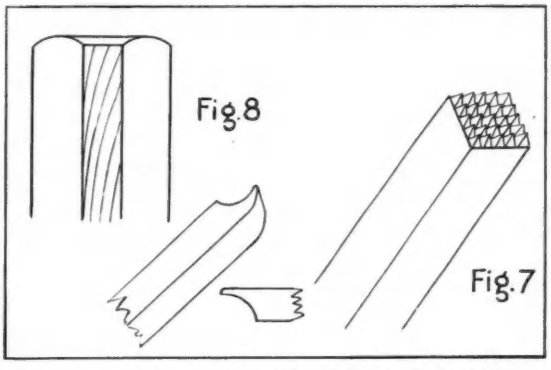
SPECIAL PARTS MADE FOR THE GUN INCLUDING FIRING PIN BUSHING (FIG. 3) RAMP AND FRONT SIGHT ASSEMBLY (FIG. 4, 5)

tending down to the edge at its rear end. This was then carefully placed with the slot standing vertically, permanently driven into place, and the rear end filed down as shown in side view (Figure 3) to conform to the shape of slot in rear of frame.

By the "cut and try" method, the celluloid firing pin was next filed to fit smoothly into this slot in the bushing. This celluloid piece was then used as a pattern for a permanent firing pin made from 1/16″ flat drill rod. In the fitting process it was discovered that the firing pin could not be rigidly attached to the hammer but must be "floating," that is, with about 1/16″ movement up and down to allow it to enter the slot and line up in the correct position without binding. The point was left extra long prior to the fitting of the barrel after which it was filed to length required to assure quick and positive ignition without puncturing the case rim.

A suitable barrel was the next problem, as we were not set up for rifling barrels. The matter was simplified by using a 5½″ length of .22 rifle barrel, turned to the desired diameter and taper and threaded to fit the receiver—28 threads to the inch. When barrel is screwed firmly into frame, the rear tenon should extend back about 1/16″ to clear the cylinder by the thickness of a sheet of stiff paper—the closer and more accurate the fit of barrel to cylinder, the greater the accuracy.

With the barrel temporarily screwed into frame, there came the real test of the accuracy of the welding job. A piece of drill rod the exact diameter of the bore was inserted and pushed back into empty cartridge cases in the chambers. Any inaccuracy of alignment would at once



SPECIAL TOOLS FOR MUZZLE CROWNING AND STIPPLING RIB

have been apparent to a sensitive touch—but evidently the job was all right as it stood—for which we drew a long breath and gave thanks. The rear end of the barrel was now "throated" with a taper reamer for a distance of ⅛″ to assure entry of the bullet without "chipping lead" on the edges.

Neff was determined to have a full rib on this barrel, same to rise gracefully into a small ramp at the muzzle and to be fitted with an adjustable front sight. To accomplish this, the barrel was screwed tightly into the frame and the frame aligned vertically in the work vise on bed of a small shaper, then a dovetail cut the full length of the barrel (Figure 4), ending in a shallow half round notch previously filed in the top edge of frame to provide a stopping point for the cutter. This dovetail was cut ¼″ wide at bottom and 3/32″ deep, with sides at 60° angle. The rib (Figure 5) was made from a piece of ¼ x ⅝″ cold rolled steel with a corresponding male dovetail machined on its bottom edge and carefully filed to an easy push fit into the barrel dovetail. Moreover, after milling roughly to shape as shown, the sides of rib were filed to bring the upper edge to a thickness of 7/32″, thus giving the sides a slight taper.

The rear end of rib was filed to fit closely into the round notch in frame and peened down so that when dressed off level it would appear as an extension of top of frame. It was then removed, both barrel and rib heated with blowtorch and both dovetails well tinned with acid-core solder. It was then tapped into place and solder flowed in along the shoulders, which had been carefully undercut to assure a steel-to-steel fit of rib to barrel. When

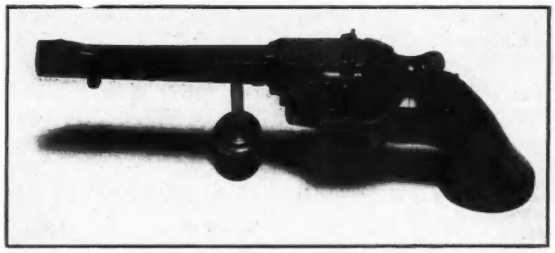


FIG. 6—TOP VIEW OF FINISHED GUN WITH BORDERLINE

solder was later cleaned off and the barrel and rib carefully file finished, no solder joint was visible.

Front sight assembly, and the method of attaching, are shown in Figure 5-A. The hole for elevating screw, "s" (Figure 5) should be drilled and tapped, 8-32, before the slot is cut in end of rib, otherwise a broken tap will almost surely result. Screw is made headless and about 3/16″ long. A small coil spring supports the front end of the sight.

The locking screw is fitted at LS (Figure 5). This is made by turning a No. 2-56 filister head screw-head to about 3/32″ diameter. Screw is tapped into left side of the sight base of ramp, while the hole in right side is enlarged to a free fit for screw-head. Screw passes through an arc shaped slot filed in sight blade as shown at "A" (Figure 5-B) and when tightened, binds the sight at any desired elevation.

The rear sight selected was of a standard type used in the Colt Officer's Model Target Revolver, with square "Partridge" type notch. It is set into a dovetail cut in top of frame as shown.

Figure 6 shows the top of the finished gun. A borderline was cut along the edges of rib and top of frame, first with an ordinary stock checking tool, then deepened with a V-edge die-sinker's riffler. Between these lines the entire surface was sharply stippled, using a multiple stippling punch as shown in Figure 7, completely concealing the joint between rib and frame and giving a beautiful non-glare surface, ideal for accurate shooting. End of barrel was crowned as shown in Figure 8, while chucked in the lathe, using a cutter bit ground as shown. The end of ramp was carried just to the edge of this crown, giving a most attractive appearance.

In finishing, all parts of the gun were carefully filed, polished with abrasive cloth, carefully buffed, and then blued. Neff reports with pardonable pride on his part, that this is by all odds the most accurate of the dozen or more .22's in his personal arsenal; that he can place five consecutive shots offhand under a half dollar at 15 yards.

LEARN HOW TO LEARN

By RAY CARVER

THERE IS ACTUALLY MORE CHANCE for the ordinary man to excel in the shooting game than in almost any other sport. It isn't strenuous enough to demand more than ordinary physical attributes. The correct procedure isn't complicated to follow, and we can find plenty of printed information and pictures illustrating just what we should do, even if we haven't the benefit of a competent coach.

If the principal difference, then, between the expert and the ordinary marksman isn't native ability, what is it? For there is, unquestionably, a difference. A lot of fairly good shots would like to reach the top, and they seem to try just as hard as the experts.

Suppose we take two new shooters, and give them the same competent instructor and the same equipment. If there wasn't any difference in native ability, they should progress at the same rate. But they don't. One progresses steadily until he is shooting expert scores and winning matches in open competition, while the other remains in the "fair-shot" class. They have spent the same amount of time at practice, too. Those fellows may have exactly the same basic ability, but there is a huge difference in their learning attitude. The expert has recognized that *learning* is an art, and he has mastered it. He has his goal clearly in view, and he takes the logical method of learning each small step leading to that goal. But the dub hasn't learned to *learn; he discounts the importance of those small steps, and will look at nothing but the finished product, which he tries to reach in a rush of incorrectly followed practices!*

So the real difference between these men is not the ability to shoot, but the ability to learn to shoot. If such a condition can happen under the eye of a competent instructor, it is all the more likely to happen in the case of self-instruction. The great majority of shooters have to learn the game by the trial-and-error method, but with the wealth of articles written by experts, it isn't hard to obtain enough information providing we are really willing to learn.

We watch an expert pistol or revolver shot on the firing line. His actions are so sure and easy that we believe he was born for the express purpose of becoming the world's champion pistol shot. He seems to have plenty of time, even in the rapid-fire stage. Not a movement is wasted, and we envy that sure efficiency. But we almost invariably overlook the fact that such smooth, coordinated action is nothing more than *a combination of several little things done correctly.* The expert has been willing to spend his time practicing those unimportant little things until they become as natural to him as combing his hair. The ordinary shooter is apt to slight several of the little things. He has been told how to thumb the hammer efficiently, how to squeeze each shot smoothly, and the correct stance to use. But it takes some effort on his part, for each one of those things must be practiced faithfully. He knows that most experts shoot with both eyes open, but the first time he tries the stunt it doesn't work out perfectly, so he immediately assumes that he is physically unable to learn it. He admires the perfect timing of the expert's timed- and rapid-fire strings, but he won't spend hours dry-shooting the way the expert did in order to get that timing.

Practice is often given the whole credit for producing experts. We do know that practice is necessary, and that the experts do plenty of it. But they regard the term in a much broader sense than does the ordinary shooter. It doesn't mean just shooting a few strings. They practice position, grips, breathing, holding, timing, sighting, thumbing, and squeezing, all with an empty gun. And practice must especially be correct if it is to help in shooting. There are plenty of shooters who have had enough experience and practice to be experts, yet who fail to advance beyond a certain point. No doubt an expert could find several things they are doing incorrectly; little things, perhaps, which many of us slight. But it doesn't require a big mistake to ruin a score. *If we "practice" and do the little things incorrectly, the practice is worse than wasted.*

The new shooter is in danger of starting out on the wrong foot by expecting too rapid progress. His main idea is to win, and he wants to be able to play without learning the notes. We have too many old shooters who sort of "shoot by ear." Bad habits in shooting can be practiced, too, and once acquired are hard to break.

Then there is the matter of equipment. It might seem rather far fetched to class it under the head of ability to learn, but there is a definite connection. In the first place, there are new shooters who are financially able to disregard cost, yet who refuse to learn, from the experience of hundreds of experts, what to select. It isn't difficult to learn what the majority of top-ranking shooters are using, and while judicious experimenting may be all right in certain phases of the game, it has no place in the selection of a target gun.

The selection of equipment is only half the job. We have, no doubt, read and heard that in order to shoot well the gun must fit. Still, many of us struggle against unnecessary odds, and practice grimly with a gun which doesn't come near to fitting. Especially in revolver and pistol shooting is gun fit important. We see pictures of special grips, yet many of us cling to the idea that these are merely the invention of clever salesmen to make the game more expensive for us. Here, again, if we will learn, we can get valuable tips from the high-ranking shooters. It is seldom that match-winning scores are shot with guns just as they come from the factory A lot of them aren't things of beauty—they may have lumps of plastic wood, or be wrapped in friction tape; but you can bet they really fit the fellow shooting the big scores. I had one experience along this line which fully convinced me of two things: that dry-shooting is more beneficial than actual shooting when it comes to really *learning*, and that revolver grips

which fit are worth almost any price asked. I will give a brief account of the incident, as it may help to prove how little things can make lots of difference.

I had been shooting a service revolver, which, of course, had fixed sights. It was just as issued, and it was a good gun. But I couldn't get a decent score with it. My groups were more or less consistently to the left and high. Sometimes, though, it seemed to shoot exactly as I held. I didn't have an instructor to tell me what was wrong, and I burned up plenty of ammunition trying to overcome what I thought was some new habit of flinching on my part. It seemed a hopeless task. I could get a fair score by holding at four o'clock, but I didn't like the idea.

One day I was dry-shooting a string with this gun, and keeping pretty close watch to call my shots. After two or three careful let-offs, I observed the same thing happening to the sights: it seemed that the barrel would twist to the left just a little every time that hammer fell. I decided that it wasn't the hammer falling which caused it, however, for it was a very slight shift of the whole gun in my hand just as the trigger released.

After some study I decided the reason for this slight shifting was that the grips didn't fit me properly. I began to experiment with improvised appendages on those grips, and finally I whittled out a pair of grips from soft wood. It took a lot of trying before I got them shaped to what I considered to be right for my hand. They did the trick, too! No more consistent groups to the left and high. I didn't shoot really high scores, to be sure, but the improvement taught me that properly fitting grips do have a lot to do with improved scores. I wonder just how many potentially good shots are held back by such things . . .

Then there is the question of confidence. If we begin with the firm belief that the thing is going to be beyond our ability, we aren't likely to progress far. It takes confidence to learn. And here, again, the most of us make the mistake of looking at the finished product as one lump. Those experts didn't wish themselves into the position; nor did they shoot high scores when they were first learning. They had the troubles common to all of us, but they had the will to learn and the confidence to try. By a more efficient method of learning than that of the dub, they perfected the little steps leading to complete success.

Would the shooting game be better if there were more experts? It would be safer, for the expert has to know guns and he has broken himself of the carelessness habit. Matches would run off more smoothly, it being the dub who usually causes delay and trouble. And there would certainly be more matches and larger attendance. If, for six months, all the medium-class marksmen would overhaul their learning equipment and really give themselves a chance, there would be a lot of changes in the usual top-ranking lineup. There would be some hot competition there at the top, and among enough shooters to make it really interesting.

Before we become so positively convinced that the real difference between the expert and the dub in the shooting game lies in native ability, let's try out this idea of checking over our methods of learning. Are we humble enough to accept advice and admit our faults? Are we tolerant and fair enough to *try out* theories, instead of discarding them as worthless without trial? Do we have the patience to *study*, and to master *details*?

It is true that the real incentive of most shooters wouldn't be in winning matches; but there certainly would be more enjoyment in shooting if we were better masters of the science. It is certain that we can improve without a bit more effort or expense than we normally put out, if we make a serious effort to learn how to *learn!*

LYUDMILA PAVLICHENKO—Soviet Sniper

By Alexander Priss

(Courtesy of the Soviet Embassy)

Lyudmila Pavlichenko was born in 1916 in the town of Belaya Tserkov, in the Ukraine. Her father is a government official; her mother a teacher.

In 1932 the Pavlichenko family settled in Kiev, where Lyudmila after graduating from highschool, went to work at a large "Arsenal" plant, first as an unskilled laborer, then as a turner's apprentice, and last in the drafting department.

From childhood Lyudmila was engaged in various sports —running, jumping, grenade-throwing and rowing. At the factory she was an active member of the Athletic Society. Sometime later she became interested in target shooting and trained a great deal, and made good progress. In 1938 she graduated from the Snipers School.

While working at the factory Lyudmila prepared for her higher education and in 1937 entered the history department at the Kiev University. Her ambition was to become a teacher or a learned historian. The outbreak of the war, however, drastically changed all of these plans.

The outbreak of war—June 22, 1941—found her at the sanatorium in Odessa. Lyudmila Pavlichenko immediately applied as a volunteer for the army. She was not accepted at once, but later, she had her way and became a sniper in a military unit in the Odessa area.

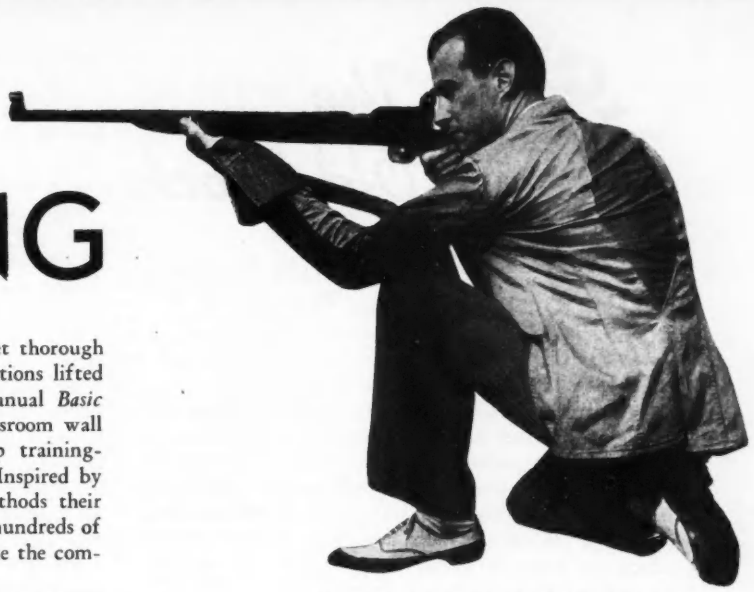
Up to October, 1941 Pavlichenko was in the ranks of the defenders of Odessa. Then, together with the troops evacuated from Odessa, she was transferred to Sevastopol, where she fought practically to the last day.

As an ardent patriot and fearless soldier Lyudmila Pavlichenko destroyed three hundred and nine enemy men and officers—more than any other sniper. She trained eighty other snipers who have already destroyed over two thousand Hitlerites. She was wounded four times but never abandoned her fighting post. Pavlichenko has been promoted to the rank of Senior Lieutenant and decorated with the Order of Lenin!

BLUE
for S

LEFT ABOVE: THE ARMY'S STANDING POSITION — SLING UNUSED; FOREARM VERTICAL. ABOVE IN CIRCLE: ARMY RECOMMENDS THIS SITTING POSITION AS BEST ADAPTED FOR ANY TERRAIN OR ANY PHYSIQUE

PRINT SHOOTING

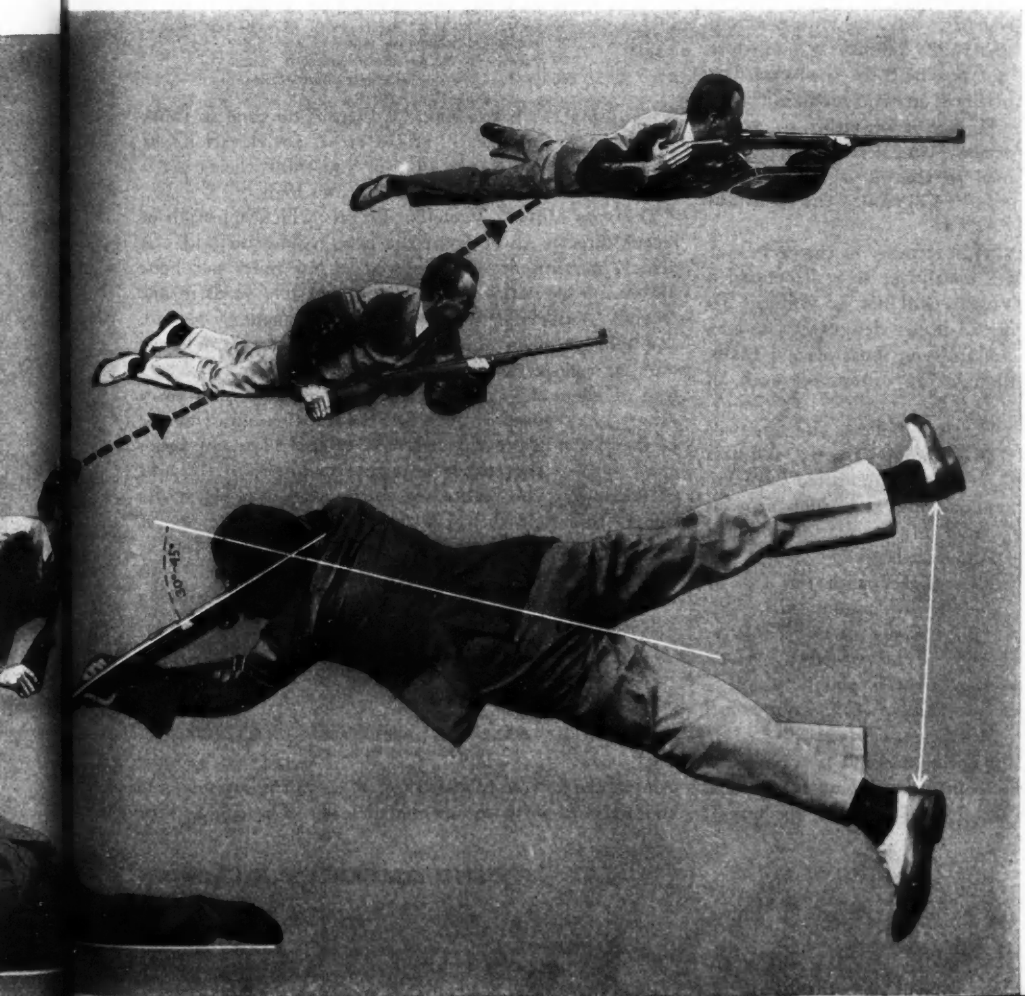


HIGH KNEELING POSITION SHOWN MAY BE ADOPTED IF THE STUDENT CANNOT ASSUME THE STEADIER LOW POSITION

RIFLE TRAINING STREAMLINED for quick yet thorough instruction is the theme of these illustrations lifted from the new National Rifle Association manual *Basic Small Arms Instruction* and the series of classroom wall charts, both now available to marksmanship training-minded civilian and military organizations. Inspired by the modern emphasis on visual education methods their purpose is to simplify rifle instruction for the hundreds of small arms firing schools which will monopolize the coming gallery season.

Yes, it's time again to move indoors, overcome complaining muscles and brush up on those positions. Our goal this year—not the usual quota of medals and trophies—but rather thousands of trained marksmen for the services and militia. A big job!

The entire 1942-43 gallery program from the NRA leagues—senior, collegiate and junior—to the smallest club shoot has been slanted that way. Keep 'em firing, but keep the accent on training.



LEFT: THE PRONE POSITION. NOTE THE WHITE LINES EMPHASIZING ALL POINTS OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE TO A STUDENT SHOOTER AND ARROWS THAT TRACE THE STEPS TOWARD ASSUMING PROPER POSITION

The Old Coach

FOR THE COMBAT RIFLEMAN

PRESUMING THAT YOU HAVE become proficient at known distance target shooting, there are still a great number of things about military rifle shooting in combat that you should know if you volunteer or are drafted into our armed forces. I intend this month to touch on just a few of the more important of these matters which every soldier should know whether or not he is assigned to an organization armed with the rifle. No military man knows but what he may have to fight for his life, or for the life or success of his outfit, with a rifle. These matters concern you whether you form part of a team of riflemen—a squad or platoon under a sergeant or lieutenant—or if you are separated from your team and have to act independently.

Fire Control pertains to the squad or smaller group, and consists of the initiation and supervision of the fire of the group by its leader. By starting such fire on order or signal the full effect of surprise is secured. On the other hand your squad may be so separated, in order that each man can take effective cover or to advance with the least exposure to enemy fire, that such immediate and close control by the leader is not possible. In that case, fire must be opened and maintained on your own initiative as circumstances require. In any case, either by voice, signal, or previous instructions your leader will try to control the fire of his men so that it is directed and maintained at suitable targets. Controlled fire is always the most effective.

Target Designation is a vital element in the technique of fire. Enemy troops will usually be so well concealed that the location of individuals will not be visible. To cover such a target the squad leader designates the area where the hostile troops are and you must place a heavy fire on that spot even though you cannot see even an individual enemy.

To designate a point by tracer bullets, the scout or leader announces *"Range 500, watch my tracer,"* and fires a tracer at the target. The flanks are indicated by firing a tracer at each flank, announcing each such shot as *"Left flank, right flank."* Any range correction obtained by tracer firing should be announced.

Targets may be pointed out either with the arm or rifle. In pointing, the range is always announced.

The elements of oral designation are (1) *Range,* (2) *Direction,* (3) *Description of target*—always given in that sequence. When the target is plainly visible a simple designation might be *"Range 425, Left front, Sniper at base of dead tree, Commence firing.*

When the target is indistinct or invisible it is indicated by the use of a reference point, such point being some prominent object easily seen by all and near the target, such as *"Range 350, Left front, Reference—black stump, Target—sniper on far side of road."*

Often it is necessary to indicate in what direction and how far the target is from the reference point. Distance from a reference point is measured in units called *"fingers"* (or with the M1903 Springfield rifle *"rear sights"*). A "finger" is the width subtended by your finger when held up with arm extended. A "rear sight" is the width of the leaf of the rear sight when the rifle is held in aiming position. Using this method the target designation might be *"Range 600, Straight in front, Reference—church spire, right two fingers, Target—group of enemy in shell hole near crest, Commence firing."*

At the designation for range set your sights at that range. If you know the exact sight setting of your rifle for various distances always set it at that reading. For example, if your leader designates *"Range 500,"* and from previous known distance firing you know that at 500 yards your rifle requires a sight setting of 450, you set your sight at 450.

Firing at Moving Ground Targets: Accurate sight setting for range is usually impracticable, as the range may be changing rapidly or there may not be time while the target is visible. Therefore with the M1 (Garand) rifle the sights are habitually kept set at the battle sight setting of 300 yards. With the M1903 (Springfield) rifle the peep sight is habitually set at 300 yards, and of course when the leaf is laid down the open battle sight is in aiming position. With the rear sight set at the battle adjustment of 300 yards the striking point of the bullet at the various distances is:

600 yards—78 inches below point of aim.
500 yards—40 inches below point of aim.
400 yards—14 inches below point of aim.
300 yards— 0 inches on point of aim.
200 yards— 6 inches above point of aim.
100 yards— 5½ inches above point of aim.

When using the battle sight, if there is no time to think about range, aim directly at the target for elevation. If your leader yells *"Range 400"* or you think the target is at that distance, try to aim about a foot high.

Leads on Moving Vehicles: Targets which approach or recede directly to or from the firer require no lead. A vehicle moving across the front at 10 miles per hour moves approximately its own length of five yards in one second. A rifle bullet moves 400 yards in about ½-second, and 600 yards in about 1 second. Therefore, a cross moving vehicle moving at 10 miles per hour requires a lead of about 2½ yards at 400 or 5 yards at 600 yards range. At a speed of 20 miles, the leads would of course be doubled. In practice it is best to apply leads by using the length of the vehicle as it appears to you as the unit of measure. This eliminates the necessity for correction due to the angle at which the target crosses the line of sight because the more acute the angle the smaller the target appears, and the less lateral speed it attains. Thus using the length of the target the lead on cross moving vehicles should be:

10 miles per hour:
400 yards or less—½ length.
400 to 600 yards—1 length.
20 miles per hour:
400 yards or less—1 length.
400 to 600 yards—2 lengths.

Aim at the bottom of the target at its rearmost point, and swing across it to the estimated lead. The rifle is kept

swinging and the shot squeezed off when the proper lead is reached.

At Personnel: If only an enemy's head is visible, aim at 6 o'clock on the head as if it were a bullseye. Otherwise aim at the enemy's belt. When firing at a man walking across or at right angles to the line of fire lead him as follows:

At 100 yards aim at the forward half of the body.
At 200 yards aim at forward edge of body.
At 300 yards lead him one-half the width of his body.
At 400 yards lead him the width of his body.

If the man is running, double these leads. More elaborate systems of calculating leads are not practicable in war, nor are they necessary or desirable.

Air Targets: In order to hit an airplane in flight it is necessary to aim at an appropriate distance ahead of it and on its projected path of flight so the target and bullet will meet. A lead must be applied in all firing except when the target is at extremely close range (100 feet), or when it is diving directly at the firer or flying directly from him. When a hostile airplane appears it is impossible for the rifleman to consider all the factors concerned in lead, therefore the following rules for leading airplanes with rifle fire have been adopted:

(1) For all targets except direct diving or direct climbing, aim and fire each shot with four target-length leads.

(2) For all direct diving or direct climbing targets, aim and fire each shot at the target.

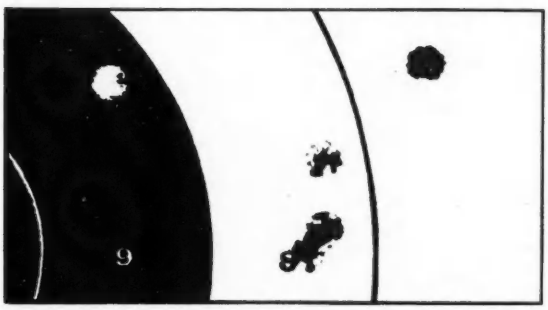
This method is based on the fact that as the target is approaching or receding, the range and the leads are constantly changing. The lead used is the average of all leads necessary to engage a target between the extreme effective rifle range of 600 yards and the minimum range of 0 yards. The speed taken is that of present day attack ships—approximately 200 miles per hour.

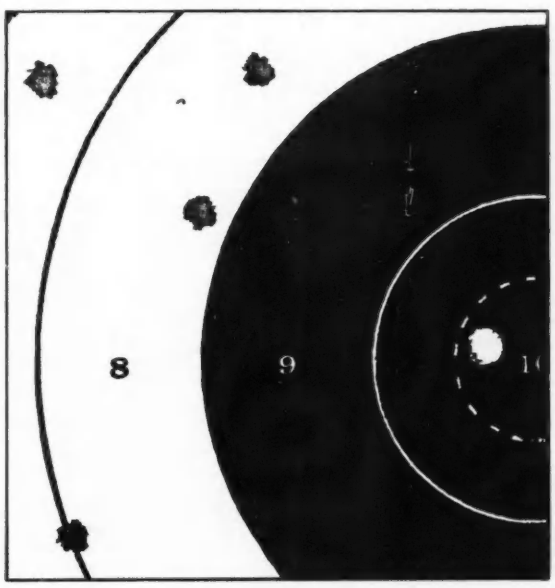
THE W-W WILDCAT

(Continued from page 25)

inches over 200 yards and 9.55 inches over 300 yards. According to the quoted 3 minutes or 12.6 inches of elevation added for zero at 400 yards the total gravity drop would be 21 inches over the latter range. That is just about what some of our best .22 varmint rifles and loads will do at 300 yards with the 55-grain bullet. The best we have done with the .220 Swift and the 50-grain 8-S bullet was 4.38 inches gravity drop over 200 yards. With the same case and denser load our Staunton friends apparently got a half-inch less gravity drop over the same distance. Likewise, for the "Arrow", with the mean of its quoted scope height at 1.76 inches, we would have a gravity drop of 4.26 inches over 200 yards for its 55-grain 8-S bullet against 4.38 inches for the 50-grain 8-S bullet which we fired in the standard M-70 .220 Swift. Our load was 39.8 grains of No. 4064. Carpenter used only 38 grains of No. 4064, but a heavier bullet and he seated it more deeply in the case for greater density and fired it in a newer barrel two inches longer than our standard 26-inch barrel.

There you have the dope, fellows, as accurately as it was given to me and as fairly as I can assay and review it for you. As before stated, the boys are highly pleased with their "Arrow" and with their short-throated .220 Swift jobs. They are indefatigable varmint hunters, whose constant goal is a long-range kill. They say they have made them up to 700 yards and are no longer interested in 200-yard shots at chucks. They are justly proud of those 400-yard groups, the best I have seen at that range. Their 300-yard 5-shot group measured 2.53 inches with one flier out of 1.04 inches, center to center. That also is exceptional, but this year I have personally fired 5-shot groups nearly as good with one of Gebby's fine ".22 Varminters" and "Smith's Custom Loads" at 300 yards. My groups measured 2.97 and 2.27 inches and were all that were fired with two different loads. The latter had one flier out of 1.65 inches.





400-YARD GROUPS BY S. D. HOLSINGER WITH WILSON .22 "ARROW" (ABOVE) AND WITH WILSON DEEPSEATED .220 SWIFT (RIGHT). W-M 55-GRAIN 8-S BULLETS WERE DEEPSEATED AND FIRED IN BOTH RIFLES LOADED AS INDICATED ON PAGE 25

POWDER SMOKE: READERS COMMENTS THE NEWS DESK

RE-LOADS . . .

"SOUND PRINCIPLES"

Editor, American Rifleman:

I have personally reviewed the two manuals forwarded by the National Rifle Association and have found them to be based on sound principles and doctrine.

The "Basic Small Arms Instruction" manual is an excellent presentation of the basic fundamentals of rifle shooting. On the whole, the instruction outlined closely parallels, with minor variations, the course of instruction which we use in training fourth class midshipmen. It should prove to be of great help to experienced instructors as well as novices.

The "Organization of Civilian Small Arms Firing Schools" manual should be of help in establishing such schools.—*Major J. W. Moreau, USMC, U. S. Naval Academy*

BENEFIT FROM TRAINING

Editor, American Rifleman:

Attached is a clipping of a letter from Mr. Peter Haller relating some of his experiences in the Marine Corps and the results of having attended our small arms class. Mr. Haller knew very little about firearms when he came to our class and in three weeks, through his willingness to practice and dry fire at home, he was able to qualify over the "E" course on our range. He made Expert three successive times and with a good margin to spare. Following is a copy of the letter sent to the Wheaton Rifle Club clipped from the Wheaton *Daily Journal:*

Wheaton Rifle Club:

Well, your coaching paid off this week and I made Expert with the M-1 rifle (Garand). I tallied 317 out of a possible 340 points. If you know how much the Marines make of shooting, well you'll get some idea of how happy I am to have shot Expert and how much I'm indebted to you for your work with me.

The course I shot may be of interest to you so, here goes—at 200 yards—four shots sitting, four shots kneeling, four shots standing, 16 shots rapid fire sitting, 16 shots rapid fire kneeling; at 300 yards—16 shots rapid fire prone; at 500 yards—eight shots prone.

You may believe it or not, but the kneeling position finally got to be my best position and after all the trouble we had with it at first too. I shot a possible slow fire and dropped only two points rapid fire in the kneeling position.

This M-1 rifle is really a sweetheart of a weapon and really shoots where you point it. A platoon armed with the M-1 can really create a lot of unpleasantness for somebody, provided said platoon knows how to shoot, which all Marines do.

I'm doing quite well down here although things are a little tough and swift. I'll be getting my commission in two weeks (if I live that long) and then everything I've gone through will have been worth while.

I'm certainly glad I chose the Marine Corps to do my fighting in because I'm convinced that they're the finest bunch of fighting men in the world. Just wait 'till the U.S.M.C. really cuts loose and puts in the first team.

Best wishes to the members of the club. —Sincerely, *Peter H. Haller, Quantico, Va.*

I feel confident that if your Basic Small Arms Instruction manual is studied and followed as closely as local conditions will permit that many more good riflemen in our armed services will be the reward. I hope that this letter will help support you in establishing the important part that riflemen of the N.R.A. can and are contributing toward the training of our soldiers in the use of small arms before their induction.

I might add that of our class (the average age is 21) ten fired and qualified over the "E" course. Four made Expert, four made Sharpshooter and two Marksman. Three of this group are now in the service and four or five expect to be called at any time.—*Byron E. Putman, Sec'y, Wheaton Rifle Club.*

"DARN FINE THING"

Editor, American Rifleman:

Just a thank you note for your help to me in securing a .45 Colt for my use during the War.

Mr. Shryock of Elyria, Ohio, sent his .45, which is in very good condition, along with three extra clips, a cleaning rod and 100 rounds of ammunition—a darn fine thing to do.—*Chester P. Hartmann, 1st Lt., Ordnance Department.*

SHADES OF DAN'L BOONE

Editor, American Rifleman:

Being over draft age I volunteered to teach the local Minute Men how to shoot only to be balked by lack of .22 rimfire cartridges. Went into conference with myself and decided I could train them with muzzle loaders —flints, caps and black powder are still obtainable, bullets to be molded as and when needed.

The ritual of loading causes the shooter to put a definite value on every shot fired—none will be wasted. The slow lock-time accentuates and illustrates the importance of being able to "carry through," keep on aiming until the recoil breaks the line of sight—a vital factor hard to teach with modern rifles because of their extremely fast lock-and-primer time.

Ye Olde Firelock (duplicate of the Kentucky rifle carried by Dan'l Boone) is an answer to a prayer when demonstrating how our ancestors shot for meat. The flash-in-the-pan is so spectacular the old smoke-pole puts on a fine show while re-enacting history. Simplify the rules and conserve ammunition by using the old colonial cross-target; make each lesson a modified beef-shoot. Sergeant York trained in that school.

Presented this idea to the town's guardsmen and their reaction causes me to believe it will be possible to produce a Dan'l Boone Division, men who will not waste the ammunition passed them, their motto, *a scalp for every cartridge.* The loose-load front-feeders

(Continued on next page)

TIMED FIRE
With Bill Shadel

Here's a start toward something we've been wanting to do for some time now—offer an exchange of news about our members in the service.

There's *Col. Merritt Edson,* in command of the Raider Battalion that moved in on Tulagi in the Solomons. A member of the NRA Executive Committee for many years and very close to the shooters through his former Washington post as marksmanship training chief for the Marines. Others prominent in news accounts of Solomon Islands action. . . . *Major Bill Whaling,* Camp Perry veteran and Commander of the Marine detachment at the 1940 National Matches. . . . *Lieutenant Henry J. "Hank" Adams, Jr.,* reported in I.N.S. news story, "another of the Tulagi heroes . . . a tall, blue-eyed, tow-headed former G-man from San Diego, . . . who blasted with his submachine gun 15 Japs out of a house."

Names of competitive pistol shooters, known to all who have attended any of the larger matches around the country: *Emmett Jones,* now Captain in the M.P.'s, former national champion and Los Angeles police team member. Of the Detroit team; *Al Shapiro,* Captain, and *Harry Reeves,* present national champ, Lieutenant, both now with the Marines. *Smitty Brown* of the Tampa Mid-Winter Matches, and gunsmith *Jesse Harpe,* recent RIFLEMAN author, both at Quantico with rating of Marine Gunners. . . . Coast Guard gunners—*Bill Lewis,* New Jersey State Police. . . . *Clyde Townsend,* Springfield, Ill. Deputy U. S. Marshal. . . . *Leon Cool,* Washington, D. C. . . . *Jack Ackersman,* Detroit. U. S. Treasury team member *Ken Wilson,* Lieutenant in M.P.'s, along with *Lt. Tom Eschelman* of the Pennsylvania State Police and *Captain Harry Baldwin* of Camp Ritchie range officer fame. . . . Miami Police team member, *Jerry Baldwin,* in the Navy. . . . Roslyn (N. Y.) Rifle Club leader, *Sam Ellis,* Lieutenant-Commander, Navy. . . .

Small bore rifle top rankers, some mentioned in the RIFLEMAN earlier as Camp Crowder, Mo. and Monmouth, N. J., Signal Corps rifle instructors . . . *Bill Schweitzer,* another former champ, Captain on control board of Third Service Command, Baltimore. . . . *Thurman Randle,* Lieutenant-Commander, to head rifle program for Navy at huge Newport, R. I. range . . . along with *Ray Whittaker* of Tulsa, *McLeod Greathouse* of Fort Worth . . . with some ten others to join them later. . . . *Barney Gray,* Richmond, Va., Chief Petty Officer stationed at Navy's Pensacola Base.

These are just a few. We know we've missed lots of the boys, but let's have this exchange of news and we'll set up a special column for it.

As we go to press, four NRA staff departures . . . *Frank Wyman,* competitions, now Captain, suh. . . . *Fred Moulton,* advertising, Captain. . . . *John Scofield,* editorial, and *Johnnie Harper,* competitions.

(RELOADS—*from page 40*)

can produce effective snipers; make the men realize it is a pious thought to fire the first shot so there is no need of a second. The current lack of modern cartridges does not silence the rifles of yesterday. The members of the National Muzzle Loading Association have over five thousand Long Rifles in good working order. Why not draft those fine old guns for home guard duty?

Mebbeso, sometime, a Minute Man with initiation-imagination-and-courage (morale) will appear all decked out in buckskin shirt, coonskin cap, powder horn, pouch 'n' everything. More power to him. Can anyone suggest a more appropriate Home Guard uniform.—*Roy S. Tinney, St. Michaels, Md.*

EXPERIENCE PAYS

Editor, American Rifleman:

As a goodly number of NRA members are in the armed forces by this time I'm sure that your rolls feel the loss of their membership. I've thought about the hours back home when I would enjoy THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, and how much real satisfaction I got from it. Since being in the Army for nearly four months, I see that there is no opportunity for me to appreciate it as it should be. I think my membership is paid to August 1943.

Interest in and a knowledge of guns in the past paid me another dividend in the Army. During my basic training period at Fort McClellan, Alabama, I won high score rifle prize for my company on the 200 yard range. This is a $25.00 wrist watch. It has afforded me quite a satisfaction as this was my first experience with the .30 caliber rifle. Thought you would be interested to learn that one of your members has been fortunate in Army Competition.—*Pvt. Charles Dennis.*

NRA GALLERY SERIES

Competition alone and for the sole purpose of winning team or individual awards must take a place of secondary importance during the war in order to put all emphasis possible on the national training program. But competition which is a part of that national training program is as important as ever. Therefore, the NRA Gallery League Series for the coming indoor season should be made a part of your training program.

In the past a newly trained shooter frequently found it necessary to fire for several years before he could replace one of the old members of his club team. This necessity proved to be anything but an incentive to the newly trained marksman. To provide such an incentive this coming season the team eligibility regulation for competition in the NRA Gallery League Series requires that each team have at least 50% new firing members. These "new members" to be shooters who did not compete in more than 25% of the Gallery League Matches scheduled for their club last year. Now the newly trained shooter has a team member's place waiting for him if he applies intelligently what he was taught in the Small Arms School.

The more experienced team members must do all they can to coach and further instruct the club's "new members." Many rifle and pistol clubs have one or two members who shoot almost perfect scores in match after match. None of these scores can be improved but a very few points. But look at the "new members" who this year will make up one-half the team. These scores can be greatly improved with proper instruction. Undoubtedly the best trained group of "new members" will prove the deciding factor in the winning of many League Championships next gallery season.

Some clubs have no present members who can qualify under the "new member" ruling. These organizations should lose no time in forming their first Small Arms School of Instruction. There is no better way to recruit and train your needed "new members." Start their training early so they will be doing well when the team starts firing.

Some leagues have written us already that they might find it necessary to disband temporarily during the war due to lack of transportation. That is unfortunate but we hope all leagues that do discontinue firing will keep their league organization intact so they will be in a position to start up again immediately the war is won. Keep the officials in office and hold the annual meeting even though the league schedule has to be stopped.

A league consisting of teams from several different clubs is not the only type of league which can be formed. Every club is large enough to support an entire league within itself. This can be done by dividing the experienced shooters and coaches among several teams and taking the other team members from the graduates of the Small Arms Firing School. With the entire league membership confined to one club everyone knows everyone else and competition and training of the best kind is the result.

As in former years both organized leagues and single teams can enter the NRA Gallery League Series. The leagues can make entry even though the schedule has started. Entries from single teams must be received in Washington by December 15th. A general announcement and entry blank has been sent each affiliated club secretary. See that your club's entry is completed and returned right away.

BENNER GETS AWARD

The National Rifle Association's award to Technical Sergeant H. L. Benner, steel-nerved pistol shot of the gunnery department in the Armored Force School at Fort Knox, Ky., for being the second best pistol shot in the United States was carried out in a special ceremony September 22.

Brigadier General Stephen G. Henry, commandant of the Armored Force School, conferred the honor upon Benner at exercises attended by all officers and men of the gunnery department.

Benner's national ranking is based on competition in the national matches, the regional tournaments and state championship tournaments throughout the entire year. The position held by each contestant is indicative of his high ability for an entire year of firing and in not just one or two tournaments.

For this reason, the National Rifle Association pointed out in citing Benner, it is only possible for an outstanding shot to place on the list. The association each year selects the top ten pistol and revolver shots. The association asked that the achievement be made a part of Sergeant Benner's official record.

He has been in the army seven years and has had three years of active competition. He was on the International Pistol Team of 1940 and, also was on the Infantry Team of 1939-1940.

Sergeant Benner joined the school's gunnery department in March of 1941.

NOT A QUESTION OF MONEY

Ads have recently been published in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN soliciting the loan of high-grade binoculars to the Navy for the use of forces afloat. Many of the desired binoculars have been loaned by sportsmen and are now doing their bit to track down enemy submarines.

The following extract from a letter recently received from the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company is of considerable interest in connection with the Navy's efforts to quickly procure binoculars:

"Of course, being right in the midst of it here, we know how desperately the Navy does need those binoculars to protect both lives and ships—and this is not a propaganda move on their part by any means.

"However, we did notice one peculiar reaction to these publicity releases; many people phoned, telegraphed and wrote letters, asking if we could deliver a binocular to them at once to be turned over to the Navy. You see, the promotion of the War Bonds has given a great many people the idea that money is the only thing the government needs and if they had that they could get production facilities without trouble. I assume, therefore, that there are a great many sportsmen who own binoculars who simply said to themselves that insomuch as they had bought War Bonds in rather generous quantities, there was no need for them to turn in their binoculars. There must be something like this happening because I cannot believe that the small response, compared to the response in the last war, is due to any unpatriotic feeling on the part of the sportsmen, and we certainly know that there are a great many more binoculars in the hands of those men than have been turned in to the Navy. . . . We know here that every binocular that can be made, is being turned out of here, and we are well ahead of schedule. Money is no object and a million dollars wouldn't produce another binocular. All we need is personnel which has had years of experience in making all of the 118 parts from raw optical glass on up that go into these very precise instruments we are producing today."

We have often thought that the Treasury's campaign to sell War Bonds, necessary and desirable as it is, nevertheless has a tendency to give the average American the impression that all he needs to do to win this war is to spend his money for war bonds. You can't see submarines with war bonds, and it takes 300 pounds of TNT, not 300 pounds of paper, to blow submarines out of the water!

.30 CALIBER INSTRUCTORS

Thoroughly competent .30 caliber rifle instructors are needed for the Signal Corps Replacement Training Center at Camp Crowder, Missouri; to be commissioned in the grade of 1st Lieutenant, Army Specialist Corps.

Essential qualifications are a high school education; 30 to 45 years of age; in good health; selective service classification of 3-A; present earnings civilian life over $3200 annually; no previous military experience required.

If qualified on *all* these requirements, and *definitely* interested in such an assignment, send complete information about yourself immediately to: Armed Services Liaison, N. R. A. Headquarters.

First in the Hearts and a of America's Tar

Winchester Model 52
Heavy Barrel
Small Bore Target Rifle

For Victory
BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS KEEP 'EM FLYING!

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS COMPANY
Division of Western Cartridge Co.
NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

ON the sunny he erry
the battle fro name
is a great builder o For
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rned t upon for the utmost meas-
s.

Though new Model 52s may not be so readily obtainable today as in the years of peace behind us, many 52s have served and are now serving to make possible that precision training which competitive rifle shooting so adequately provides.

Precision training requires equipment that is precision built. Winchester Model 52 has long proved its supreme efficiency for such training. It is the product of precision minded engineers working with precision tools. Built to give American riflemen the utmost in target shooting efficiency, it stands as a conclusive answer to this exacting requirement.

Winchester Model 52 Rifle continues to hold its place of leadership in the hearts and hands of America's target riflemen.

WINCHESTER

TRADE MARK

MUZZLE LOADERS' NATIONALS

By E. M. FARRIS, *Secretary,*
National Muzzle Loading Rifle Association

"Y'see, it's like this . . . that ol' smoke pole Grandpappy used on squirrel and chicken hawks was so danged ackerate he allus knocked out an eye. Made no difference if the tail war hind side to him he got the eye enyhow. Don't tell me these ca'tridge guns is better'n they had when I was a kid—I know what a good gun kin do and the old loose-load and muzzle chargers were the best, irregardless."

That's not factual . . . merely typical. A tiresome, boresome lot of bunk.

But, get it straight, I'm a booster for muzzle loader guns. Use them on the range, in the fields and in the timber. Don't win much or kill anything more than a rabbit or two per season but when I take to the bench rest I begin to find out the possibilities of an old rifle properly freshed out or one of the new barrels by Buhmiller, Spence or Win Woods. I know the old barleycorn front sights and the little notched bar at the rear were the ticket in timber if the shot was at about twenty yards, but for 10 rods or so they were only slightly better than nothing.

Most of the guns we muzzle loaders shoot are old ones. But it is fast becoming apparent the younger men with good steel (new) barrels are taking their places in the front ranks at the tougher matches. Even the old time gunsmiths—the few that remain to help us out—know that modern steel is much better for cutting than the hand-hammered or even the cast steel product of the past. The good cast steel barrels of the latter days of the muzzle loading era were quite fine, but too many were cut for the picket bullet and that will not stand up with the modern streamlined .35 or .38 that takes a turn in 16 to 18 inches and really does go down over the course. At 220 yards we have seen a ten-shot match group that averaged less than an inch from dead center. And that was just since the comeback got under way.

Now all this is going to kick up some dust, doubtless. But that's entirely OK with us . . . we are used to being the center of some controversy where nothing ever is settled. All we ask is that the doubters walk or otherwise go to a shoot where the hot scores are being made—Shartlesville, Pa.; Marietta, Lima, Canal Fulton, Portsmouth or Salem, Ohio; Marion, Deerfield, Terre Haute or Evansville, Ind.; Santa Ana or San Diego, Calif., or to Detroit. Observe and make deductions . . . then you can have *your* say.

The winners in our 1942 National Matches —four big days September 4 to 8, with some 200 participants (one from London) on the new Walter Cline range near Friendship, Ind.—proved that the big new heavy guns will outshoot the light Kentucky or squirrel types that we all love to heft and handle. Take that large gun, for instance, that belongs to Herman P. Dean of Huntington, W. Va., built recently by George Brammer from Chesapeake, Ohio. Brammer says it will be his last—he's past 81 years now. The rifle has been used little but has the earmarks of a tack-driver. Along with Dean is Keith Neal of London with as fine a Manton flint hunting rifle as we ever hope

WITH ROUND BALLS AND A HOMEMADE BARREL WOLFE SCORED "2X POSSIBLE" BELOW

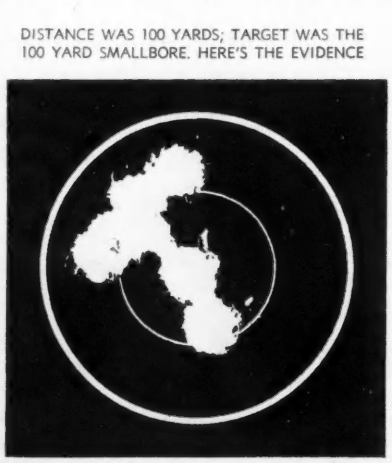
to see. Its bore plainly indicates it was intended for use on game like deer or elk—maybe lion!

Before getting into the matches keep in mind that the point from which this clan scores is the center of the bullet hole, not the inside edge. That makes 48's and 47's out of what the moderns would call a "possible."

There was one target by L. M. Wolfe of Willshire, Ohio, two-championship winner with the muzzle loaders—a 2x possible (no one but our bunch would count it anything less than a 5x possible). The distance was 20 rods (110 yards); target was the official 100 yard small bore rifle. The projectile was a round ball; sights were peep. The calibre is .41 and that ball will weigh about 115 grains. Hear this—he uses 70 grains of black powder with it! Why it does not blow out a cylinder or breech plug or scatter shredded lead all over the meadow we don't understand. The result is astonishing and most of us wish we could do likewise. Wolfe makes his own barrels and hefty hunkers they are. He isn't orthodox in any way . . . shoots from his left shoulder (from bench) and touches 'er off with index finger of right hand. He shoots with speed—those five shots were poured into that group in less than fifteen minutes and it is not easy to load and take careful aim that fast.

Then there was a target by Les Fitzgerald —the chap who hasn't missed getting his deer in three years using a flint gun. He's hot, Les is. In the 40 rod (220 yard) Dr. Gorning Match where peep sights are allowed but only round balls, Fitz used his trusty firelock and took third with 36 x 50. Keep in mind the target used is the 200 yard small bore with a four inch 10-ring. Three years ago no one thought a round ball would stay on the target at this range—now we are all out to get a heavy bore and get into this new angle.

DISTANCE WAS 100 YARDS; TARGET WAS THE 100 YARD SMALLBORE. HERE'S THE EVIDENCE



The women? You should see the group made by Maxine Bishop her first time in the big show. She won the Annie Oakley. Of course, the husbands load for the gals else they would hardly be so cussed mean—taking prizes right and left with the male critter as opponents. (If you contemplate a fling at this game get wife interested, give her your best coaching and then stand aside for she surely will follow your directions—and take your honors in competition.) For further proof of the ability of the ladies with the hand tampers, Ellen Grote, the other half of the Grote Family duo, took second in the Dr. Borning event, and then Katherine Freese clipped off 47 to take second to Clyde Hill's 48 in the 20 rod Alvin York competition. In the Women's Load Y'Own off-hand event Ann Porter raised the former high by plenty when she got a 40 x 50 with a light piece.

But Lester Cox is the 1942 Champion. He made it over the four match aggregate course which included a 55 yard rest event, a 110 yard match with peep sights and bullet type projectile allowed, a 55 yard offhand event and finishing off with 10 shots at 220 yards. Cox usually freshes-out his own barrels and works out all the elements of his load and angles of his routine. He has been persistent and very consistent—a deserving Champion.

The Walter Cline range, dedicated this year, is truly in a marvelous location. The firing points are in a meadow some 150 yards from a paved highway. All firing is to the north, into a hill that gives a splendid natural backstop. The fifty-three acres include a timbered ridge far to the rear of the backstops with no habitation for some two miles beyond. At least 175 targets can be handled at a time.

At first we used only one day for the shooting, then two and, for several years three. Now we have taken four and been busy as beavers all during that period. In short we seem to have hit on a game that appeals to a real American . . . a game that was merely waiting for a push to become a real, live feature of the marksmanship training of the Nation. No shooting will give such a scope of knowledge of load components, load fabrication, elemental ballistics and bed-rock rifle training as this game of putting powder, patch and ball in the muzzle and a cap on the tube. It is more American than baseball or apple pie.

.45 ACP WANTED

Several months ago we asked our members to loan their .45's to army officers who could not have them issued. A number of guns have thereby changed hands for the duration and letters from the new users show the loans are really appreciated.

In closing up this work we find one request still unfilled. Lieutenant Edward B. Mallory. Camp White, Medford, Oregon, wishes to borrow a .45 Colt Automatic pistol. Anyone who wishes to loan him a gun should write direct to Lieutenant Mallory for shipping instructions. Write before shipping.

TOURNAMENT REVIEWS

Ft. Snelling, Minn.—If Arnvid Anderson or Warroad, Minn., had a favorite tune after September 20's Minnesota State Pistol Matches here it must have been "The end of a Perfect Day." The weather was nearly perfect and all but two of the first places came to him in the match which attracted 63 competitors from five states. The monotony breaking duo who snared the remaining two events was Ralph Wild of Cedar Falls, Ia., in the .22 slow and G. H. Paris of Duluth in the .38 rapid. The U. S. Customs Patrol Team of Arnvid Anderson, L. E. Anderson, Captain Hogan and H. Underwood gathered in top position in the .38 caliber State Championship Match just ahead of the Northwestern Gun Club of Duluth.

Allentown, Pa.—Fifty-six entries at the September 20 final outdoor shoot of the Bear Rock Division of the North End Rod and Gun Club blessed the covered firing points as they went through the three match program on schedule. Thus protected from the rain that fell all morning the boys turned in some fine scores, topped by Sam Kurtz's winning 400-27x in the Dewar iron and Roy Berkheiser's 400-30x in the Dewar any. The latter score gave Berkheiser a double win, for his 798 total in the two Dewars gave him that aggregate. C. Bush came through at 50 meters with 398-24x and nearly tripped Berkheiser in the Grand Aggregate but bowed by a point to Roy's 1193-70x. A special 100 yard any sight doubles affair was run off with Fred Clemens and Jack Folk scoring with 398-21x.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—John G. Eucks, the Nebraska State Champion from Norfolk, copped the lion's share of the honors at the first annual Sioux Falls Fall Shoot September 20. But the biggest battle of the day was between hometowner H. E. Burchfield and Leslie Hamer of Woodstock, Minn., with Burchfield edging out his foe by a single point in the aggregate. L. J. Chidester of Brookings, S. D., was high Marksman and a close third in the aggregate.

Woodbury, Long Island—The brothers Tekulsky, Irwin and Sam, staged a brilliant small bore duel on a rainy September 20 as 46 other soggy competitors struggled valiantly from behind in 1942's final outdoor event for the Long Island Rifle and Pistol Association. The competition was close from the first of the four matches as Irwin topped the field in the any sight Dewar with 399-31x—just 1X ahead of Sam. He repeated in the Dewar iron but this time gained a point on his brother, who could not match Irwin's 400-27x. Milton Donadt of Cliffside Park, N. J., won the 50 meter event with 199-11x as Sam's 198 made up his point deficiency in the brother battle. But a possible by Irwin just back of Arthur Bockman's 200-18 in the 100 yard any won him the duel and the aggregate title with 1196.

Muskegon, Mich.—Wartime interest in shooting gave the Muskegon Rifle and Pistol Club's third annual Registered Rifle Tournament its largest attendance of competitors and spectators September 13. Thirty-four competitors registered. Top shooting of the day was turned in by E. L. Prins of Holland who took the aggregate with 1587-89x after winning the 100 yard any by 2 X's from William Rutz of Benton Harbor. Both had 397's. Other events were taken by Louis Van Ingan of Holland, Ed Birr of Benton Harbor and Ferd Schimmel of Detroit who was runner-up in the aggregate.

Salt Lake City, Utah—Willet Kuhn, transplanted Texan now hailing from Salt Lake City, had the battle of his life with James A. Wade before coming out with the Intermountain Small Bore Championship, September 6, at the Fort Douglas range. Kuhn, in fact, had to come from behind in the last three events to out-X Wade, 120 to 105, after the two had tied with 1981 scores for the five matches. Forty competitors were on hand. After bowing to Kuhn's 400-34x in the 50 yard any, Wade jumped ahead by a point after winning the Iron Sight Dewar with 399-23x. Kuhn tied it up in the 100 yard iron and went ahead in the Any Sight Dewar, both of which he won by a point from Wade. Wade came back to take the next event but only by out-Xing his foe. It wasn't enough to win.—Anna Horvath, Anaconda, Montana.

Flint, Mich.—The Flint Rifle and Pistol Club closed down its outdoor season September 27 with a small bore match that drew 60 competitors and an early appearance of Old Man Winter. But the boys got warmed up by a roaring log fire and shot some neat scores. Alan Salkeld of Vandergrift, Pa., took the opening short range metallic with 200-13x, Ed Stanton of Detroit the Dewar iron with 396-17x and James Dalzell of Wyandotte the long range iron with 196-10x before Joseph Papst of Saginaw topped the long range any with 199-11x. A pair of Ohioans took charge from there as R. A. Runyan of Cincinnati poured out a 400-23x in the Dewar any and Sam Bond of New Philadelphia tacked up a 200-12 in the short range any.

Eugene, Ore.—Robert Perkins of Fresno, Calif., went home on August 16 after outshooting a field of some 75 West Coast small bore addicts for two days at Richards Range. The visitor's record showed 8 match victories out of 14 and claim to all but one of the trophies at stake. Starting slow on Saturday, Perkins didn't score until the final match of the day after early events were taken by Ernie Barrien, C. E. Brentlinger, Harvey Mutch and Ed Jerome. On Sunday, however, Perkins picked up and won three of five fired matches which gave him top honors in the iron sight, any sight and Grand Aggregates in addition to the special Andy Finlay Memorial.

Des Moines, Ia.—Lou Mason of Aurora, Ill., snared grand aggregate honors by a single point to climax two days of instruction and small bore competition at the Camp Dodge range September 6 and 7. In the four fired matches Mason copped two, 50 yard iron and the Dewar any, was second in the Dewar iron and fourth in the 100 yard any, but still had to come from behind in the final event to nip P. L. Ferguson of Waterloo, Ia. Ferguson won the Dewar iron and W. C. Myers of Oelwein, Ia., the 100 yard any. The school, held on the first day, proved a great success in spite of rain and a lack of sufficient time for more thorough instruction.

Captain C. Ingals Fisher

One of the country's top pistolmen, Captain C. Ingals Fisher, died unexpectedly at the age of 33 at Camp Lee, Virginia, September 1. A long-time member of the National Rifle Association, Captain Fisher was a member of the U. S. Olympic Pistol Team in 1936 and finished sixth in a field of 63 at Berlin. He was also an ardent hunter and sportsman.

He was promoted to the captaincy in February of this year and only recently had been appointed Plans and Training Officer for 9th Regiment at Camp Lee. A Camp Perry veteran experienced in both the handgun and rifle, Captain Fisher also trained FBI and State Police Officers in handling of arms. In his memory a permanent marksmanship trophy at Camp Lee has been called the "Captain Fisher Trophy" and a range there also named in his memory.

Valentine J. Herrmann

Valentine J. Herrmann, long a member of the NRA and the Newark and Essex Rifle and Revolver Club, died September 12 of a gangrene infection at the age of 54. A native of Newark, N. J., Mr. Herrmann was employed as a Surveyor and Superintendent of the Department of Public Affairs.

He was an enthusiastic hunter, target shooter and gun collector and maintained a steady interest in ballistics, history and development of firearms.—*Joseph Bleka, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J.*

STOLEN GUNS

Smith and Wesson revolver Model 1917, caliber .45, Serial number 67290. Property of Hans Behr, Riverside on Lake Zoar, Sandy Hook, Conn. Communicate any information to Mr. Behr.

COMING EVENTS

The registered tournaments are indicated as follows: B—State Championships or large District Matches; C—Local. *Unregistered* matches are not coded. Classification of competitors for prize awards indicated by asterisk—C*, etc.

NOVEMBER

RIFLE

7-8 **California** (C*), Pacific Southwest, Glendale. J. E. Cornell, 662 Arden Avenue.
14-15, **Washington, D. C.**, Turkey Shoot. Mr. Wright, 12th Precinct Station.

PISTOL

14-15, **Washington, D. C.**, Turkey Shoot. Mr. Wright, 12th Precinct Station.
15 **Arizona** (C*), Ariz. Assn., Phoenix. Howard Hathaway, P. O. Box 71, Tucson.
15 **Kentucky** (C*), Fall Pistol, Louisville. J. R. Anderson, Jr., 1063 Bardstown Rd.
22 **Florida** (C*), East Coast, Miami Beach. A. T. Kelley, Jr., Box 43, Coral Gables.

DOPE BAG ☆ ☆ ☆ Conducted by F. C. NESS

THIS MONTH:

.255 Dean · .25-20 · .25 Stevens · Ballistics and Accuracy · .32-20 · Rifles and Handguns · .32-40 · Sporting and Match Miller Stocks · Miller Magnums · New Miller Pistol Load · New .22-.348W Trade Dope · Letters.

The .255 Dean was announced in the Dope Bag, exactly one year ago, as a wild-cat improvement on the .25-20 Repeater cartridge. It had straight walls, an abrupt but rounded shoulder and a short neck, and it held 17 grains of No. 4227. Since then we have tried more than one of Harry Dean's rifles in this caliber. The regular working load was 15 to 16 grains of No. 4227 behind the 60-grain factory bullet, with an expected velocity of 2500 f.-s. m.v. Like the Kilbourn-Hornet, the .255 Dean chamber accepts standard (.25-20) factory cartridges and reshapes them as they are fired.

Dean sent us his converted rifles with handloads and components in November 1941. The first one was a 23-B Savage which had developed excessive headspace, causing some head separations when we tried the handloads. Because of the case stretching we had to fire factory loads in the second rifle which was the M-219 Savage Utility on the single-shot shotgun action. We got better cases from this one but poorer accuracy. Its fault was to puncture primers with our handloads. The 23-B model was returned, eventually, with corrected headspace, but it too punctured primers with all heavy loads. Best results were with factory 86-grain Super-X ammunition, and that was only fair. At 100 yards this load and our best handloads gave 5-shot groups of 2½ inches and 10-shot groups of 3½ inches.

The best loads were: 14.5 grains of No. 4227 behind the 70-grain Rega S.P. bullet (or 16.7 grains of No. 4198) and 15.5 grains of No. 4227 behind the Savage 60-grain S.P. bullet. We eventually got our loads and these poor rifles working well enough to do some shooting for relative gravity drop. On that day we had only one punctured primer and no ruptured cases which was quite an improvement. I believe this .255 Dean would be a good factory substitute for the .25-20 Repeater in the Winchester Model-1892 lever-action rifle. It would probably do as well as the .218 Bee in the Model-65 lever gun. These lever-actions would probably shoot as well and function as well as the cheaper converted arms which we tried.

In our drop shooting, I thought the accuracy was more than satisfactory because the 70-grain Rega bullet shot consistently into 10 inches at 300 yards, which would equal the .30-'06 Service Springfield. That is equal to a Possible on the A-target bull every shot at 300 yards. With all loads, 28 shots were fired at this range, and the average spread was 10.44 inches including all fliers. Eliminating four fliers, 24 shots averaged under 8 inches spread at 300 yards. The smallest 6-shot group with the 70-grain bullet was 5.55 inches and with the 60-grain Savage S.P. bullet, 6.47 inches. At 200 yards, with these same loads, the biggest group was 7.62 inches and the smallest, only 2.95 inches. At 100 yards they ran from 1.60 to 3.48 inches.

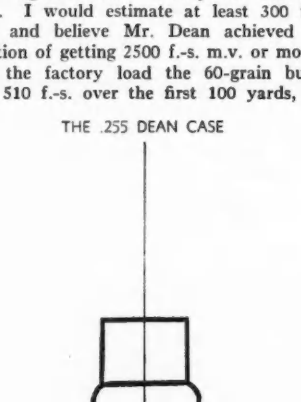
The poorest load gave these biggest groups and also the most gravity drop. This was 15.0 grains No. 4227 behind the 70-grain bullet. The 300-yard drop was 50.97 inches. It was 21.64 inches over 200 yards, and 6.09 inches at 100 yards. This same bullet with 16.7 grains of No. 4198 was appreciably more accurate and gave slightly less drop. At 300 yards this was 49.57 inches. Over 200 yards it was 20.36 inches, and at 100 yards, 5.04 inches.

We tried two 60-grain bullets. The Savage S.P. was tried with 15.5 grains of No. 4227, and it dropped 45.26 inches over 300 yards, 14.87 inches over 200 yards and 2.54 inches over 100 yards. The 60-grain Remington O.P. was given ½-grain more of the same powder and dropped about the same at 100 yards but less at the longer ranges; 13.81 inches at 200 yards and 40.83 inches over 300 yards.

For factory-load comparisons, the formal ballistics show that the .25-20 86-grain bullets at 1450 f.-s. m.v. drop 10.40 inches over 100 yards, 46 inches over 200 yards and 126 inches over 300 yards. The .25-20 high-velocity load has 1710 f.-s. m.v. and its 86-grain bullet drops 7.20 inches over 100 yards, 36 inches over 200 yards and 100 inches over 300 yards. This is about twice the drop of the 70-grain bullet in the .255 Dean. The factory 60-grain load develops 2210 f.-s. m.v. and this speedy hollow-point bullet drops 4.40 inches over 100 yards, 24 inches over 200 yards and 74 inches over 300 yards. With a similar bullet in the .255 Dean we had 33 inches less drop over 300 yards and nearly a foot less over 200 yards, which indicates much higher muzzle velocity for the .255 Dean. I would estimate at least 300 f.-s. more and believe Mr. Dean achieved his ambition of getting 2500 f.-s. m.v. or more.

In the factory load the 60-grain bullet loses 510 f.-s. over the first 100 yards, for an average velocity of 1955 f.-s. from muzzle to target. Our handload with this type of bullet in the .255 Dean indicated an average velocity over the same distance of 2609 f.-s. With the same loss in velocity this would indicate a muzzle velocity of 3100 f.-s. However, the bullet we used probably had less loss or better efficiency at our higher velocity and probably lost only 300 f.-s. over the distance which would still leave a rather high m.v. of 2900 f.-s. for the .255 Dean. I am, therefore, confident Dean is getting well above his goal of "2500 f.-s. m.v. or better."

THE .255 DEAN CASE



I also feel sure he has an accurate cartridge, because it was not tried in the more accurate varmint-type or match-type rifles. For comparison we tried the same 60-grain bullet in a good .25-20 S.-S. rifle and just equalled the 100-yard accuracy obtained with the inferior arms converted to the .255 Dean caliber. The best 5-shot group was 1.85 inches and the best 10-shot group was 3.10 inches.

As a matter of fact, we got the same 100-yard results with .25-20 Repeater factory ammunition and also 3.10 inches spread with the .25 Stevens rim fire in the M-417 Stevens match rifle. A Niedner-Ballard was the only .25-caliber which did better and it required a special lot of .25 Stevens ammunition direct from the factory to average 2.27 inches at 100 yards. In the 219 Savage with 86-grain Super-X (.25-20 Repeater caliber) factory loads our best 10-shot group was 3.15 inches or the same as the .255 Dean. In the 23-B Savage bolt-action this same load did better, or 2.35 inches in the .255 Dean chamber. The factory 60-grain loads average 2.68 inches per 5 shots, no 10-shot groups being made with this load.

In the .255 Dean chamber the 60-grain factory loads showed less drop than they had in standard factory chambers, the 200-yard drop for one brand being only 16.55 inches and for another make, 16.21 inches. We had noticed the same indication of velocity increase when firing standard factory Hornet ammunition in the Kilbourn-Hornet chamber.

* * *

.32-20, or .32 W.C.F. is a small, straight, rimmed, small-game cartridge which has the powder-capacity of the .38 Special and of the .25-20. It is a companion of the .25-20 Repeater, in Winchester and Marlin lever-action rifles in Remington slide-action rifles and in Savage bolt-action rifles and single-shot rifles. The difference is that the .32-20 is also adapted for Colt and S. & W. revolvers, while the bottle-neck .25-20 is not. However, the .32 Winchester, or .32-20, smokeless-powder factory loads are loaded with rifle charges and these are make-shift loads in revolvers. The one exception, best of all for handguns, is the Winchester 100-grain lead-bullet cartridge which develops 1280 f.-s. m.v. In a 6-inch revolver this load develops 1030 f.-s. m.v.

The standard .32-20 bullets are all flat-nose, or open-point, and jacketed. The weights are 100, 115 and 80 grains with a diameter of about .310 inch which adapts them for all .30-caliber rifles in handloads, and they are all very popular among reloaders. The regular .32 W.C.F. load gives the 115-grain S.P. or F.P. bullet an m.v. of 1280

f.-s. and it loses 200 f.-s. over the first 100 yards. The gravity drop is about a foot over that distance and 4½ feet over 200 yards. The high-velocity load ups the m.v. to 1600 f.-s., but there is less than 1300 f.-s. left at 100 yards, and the drop is about 9 inches; or 3½ feet over 200 yards. The 80-grain hollow-point bullet is given 2050 f.-s. m.v. which falls to 1520 f.-s. at 100 yards and the bullet drops about 5½ inches. The gravity drop over 200 yards is 2½ feet.

Friend Landon, this year, tried the Bond-Ness .32-20 rifle bullet No. E-314656 in his Savage rifle and had a great improvement in accuracy with that arm at 200 yards. He reports 90% hits on a 2-gallon can at that range. An odd feature of Landon's loads was his use of .25-20 cases which he expanded to take his .316-inch 100-grain lead-alloy bullets. He said he had only two split necks out of 150 cases, and that the accuracy was twice as good as he had expected, giving him visions of a 4-inch spread at 200 yards for chuck shooting. Landon's loads were 15 grains of No. 4227, 12 grains of No. 2400 and 11 grains of Sharpshooter, none of them burning cleanly or completely in this straight case.

One advantage of using .25-20 cases is their longer life. The .32-20 case might not be "tetched in the haid," but it is certainly weak in the head and prone to rupture or tear there. I have blown off four heads out of five in each cylinderful of .32-20 handloads in my S. & W. target revolver. For field shooting and plinking I used the poorest bullets and oldest cases with a heavy load of No. 80 powder. Even with those blown-off cases, I had two fluke offhand groups at 50 yards and 75 yards, both 5-shot strings were smaller than 2½ inches in extreme spread.

In the target revolver, I experimented with handloads for three years before I developed an accurate and reliable match load for the .32-20. This was 2.3 grains Bullseye behind the 100-grain lead bullet seated nose first and fired backward, base first. It was capable of possibles. My best was a special 100-grain wadcutter bullet which I designed and developed during my experiments with the .32-20 target revolver. This is B. & M. No. 313100, once available in Belding & Mull moulds. The same powder charge was used. In my heavier field loads I used up to 8 grains No. 80 behind any jacketed bullet, and accepted a steady loss of my old cases through blown-off heads. For extreme loads in my experiments I made stronger cases by sizing .32 Winchester Self-Loading cases in an Ideal .32-20 die for my S. & W. revolver. While this expedient proved to be practicable, it was hardly practical in view of the work and cost entailed. I never thought of using .25-20 cases, and .218 Bee cases were not available. Neither was S.R. No. 4759 powder which should be good in the .32-20. Perhaps that cut cannon powder, used in the equally small and straight .30 Carbine cartridge for .32-20 ballistics with a 110-grain .30-caliber bullet, would be good for rifle loads.

* * *

Ralph Waldo Miller is shown in the accompanying photo in his California shop. Really he shouldn't be there. Someone is overlooking a bet, as he belongs on the payroll of any ordnance organization interested in small arms research. He has accomplished more than any other experimenter I could name. Those guns, stocks and mounts in the picture are of his creation. Even the scopes are souped up with coated lenses.

He is holding a pretty example of his favorite stock wood, another Miller special. It is a dense desert mesquite from the hellish fringes of Death Valley. Miller claims he goes out some 30 miles or more and spots his victim. Then he sits down for six years and waits for the gnarly dwarf to die. I don't believe that. I think Miller poisons those trees with some vein-staining solution like iodine or creme yvette. All the stocks shown are of the same wood, believe it or not. That's because he uses the violet essence on some and mercresin on others during those nightly desert forays of his into Death Valley. He probably does it in the dark of the moon.

Miller is the key member of a suspicious trio often mentioned in these columns. The other two are E. G. Little and Bill Corson. I have mentioned the Miller-Magnums on numerous occasions, particularly the .22-60. Bill Corson mentioned a .25 Magnum while "naming his poison" in a recent AMERICAN RIFLEMAN story. It has been mentioned several times in the Dope Bag as the .257 Miller-Magnum. Finally, in August 1941, I gave it a longer Dope Bag spiel including a list of Miller's loads. Miller-Magnums in .22, .25, .27 and .30 caliber on the H. & H. Magnum belted cases have all featured his famous and efficacious Venturi shoulder. I have shown pictures of them in the Dope Bag. Miller has also made Bull Pups for his cartridges.

Now he has something new; falling-block Bull Pups and rimmed Miller-Magnums for single-shot actions. It is even more vicious than his belted .22-60 for bolt-actions. He uses the .348 Winchester case necked down Venturically in the habitual Miller way. Previously, Miller had registered up to 6,000 f.-s. m.v. on the California Tech chronograph. Now his new .22-.348W is showing flatter trajectories over 300 yards than those previously quoted. Last month I hinted about them in the November Dope Bag. The regular working load (54 grains) indicated only 8 inches drop over 300 yards, and the full load of 60 grains No. 4064, exactly half of that. A gravity drop of 8 inches is only 50% of the best factory Swift and 4 inches over 300 yards is only a quarter of the drop accredited to the standard 48-grain factory load in the swiftest .220. If true, that means the average 300-yard velocities are 2 to 4 times higher than the Swift's. I'd like to see the chronograph figures on those two. The impacts were higher (above aim) at 300 yards than at 100 yards. Most of the old dope on the .22-60 involved the 40-grain Sisk bullet. The new rimmed .22-.348W prefers the W-M 45-grain 8-S bullet in Miller's 16-inch twist. He is flirting with copper-beryllium pressure stuff for barrel material to withstand the high velocities he is getting.

Miller's newest plaything is a 20-grain bottle-neck .22-caliber pistol cartridge. It holds 20 grains of No. 4064 with a grease wad behind the 40-grain Sisk bullet. It is the Krag case cut off and necked. Fired in a 20-inch .22 Springfield barrel on a falling-block action, this load landed 20 inches below the 100-yard impact and aim at 300 yards. With those relative impacts and the scope an inch above the bore the 100-yard gravity drop would be in the neighborhood of 3½ inches and the 300-yard drop would be about 30 inches. That would put it in the same average-velocity class over 300 yards as the .375 Magnum, .300 Magnum, .30-'06, .270 Winchester, .348 Winchester, .30-40 Krag, .300 Savage, .22 H.P. Savage and .219 Zipper, all of which have standard loads and bullets with a gravity drop in the neighborhood of 30 inches at 300 yards. In appearance it resembles the .218 Bee and has about the same velocity, or 100 f.-s. higher than that little .22 cartridge. The Bee lacks vital head size.

When the barrel was cut to 6 inches, the load was changed to 19 grains of No. 4320 with a 5-grain priming charge of No. 2400.

R. W. MILLER AND HIS DESERT MESQUITE STOCKS

It now gave the same impacts and zero at 50 yards and 100 yards, but landed 40 inches low at 300 yards. The drop, I figure, now would be 4 inches at 100 yards and 54.50 at 300 yards, or about the same as the .33 Winchester, .35 Remington and .401 Self-Loading, all with standard 200-grain bullets. This is slightly better than the 60-grain load in .25-20 Repeater rifles. That is, about like the original Hornet load in rifles, but not as good as modern factory stuff in Hornet rifles. I am giving minimum estimates here. The velocity may be higher and would be if the 100-yard drop is less than indicated.

Miller's pistol load penetrates ¼-inch mild steel, and it has killed one goat on a head shot at 20 feet. The little 40-grain Sisk bullet showed great destructive effect as it quartered through head and neck, pulverizing completely and the tiny fragments going as far as the point of the goat's shoulder blade on the opposite side. This little case also handles 5 grains of No. 6 Pistol Powder and hits center between 33 yards and 100 yards, indicating a flat trajectory.

Interesting facts about the new .22-.348W rifle from E. G. Little, informs us Miller has made "Pups" as light as 5½ pounds with a 2-pound 21-inch barrel turned down to less than ½-inch at the muzzle. This little trick handles the W-M 50-grain 8-S bullet and 54 grains of No. 4064 very nicely. The 16-inch twist does not do as well when this same load is used behind the 63-grain Sisk. The impact rises, as with a revolver, when the bullet weight is increased. The 63-grain goes 2½ minutes higher than the 50-grain bullet, and the 45-grain bullet lands 1½ inches higher at 100 yards than the 40-grain, all with 54 grains No. 4064 and the same sighting.

E. G. Little has a .25 Miller-Magnum which weighs only 7 pounds with a similar 21-inch barrel turned down to ½-inch at the muzzle. The weight includes a Zeiss scope and Miller mount. This barrel also weighs 2 pounds, but it has a 14-inch twist. Little's load is 58 grains No. 4064 behind the 87-grain bullet, or 45 grains and the 100-grain Silvertip. He has sent me much evidence of fine accuracy. His impact is 6 inches low at 300 yards with the 100-yard zero, and 2 inches high at 100 yards with a 300-yard zero, which checks. A 10-inch twist is required in the .25 Magnum to handle the 130-grain bullet. Little uses 56 grains of No. 4350 in this rifle. When zeroed at 100 yards for this 130-grain load his small-game load lands on aim at 35 yards. His reduced load is 10 grains of No. 2400 behind any suitable 90-grain bullet, metal cased or lead-alloy.

* * *

The All 'Round Rifle. I was bitten by the rifle bug in 1880. Since then I have been seeking an all 'round rifle. All the experts know there is no such animal, but I am still an amateur, and now I have one; a .25-caliber Magnum weighing just seven pounds, complete with scope and mounts.

It has a super steel 21-inch barrel rifled by W. A. Sukalle and then turned down to feather-weight by R. W. Miller, who also chambered, free bored, scope-mounted and stocked it, using a Millerized Enfield action which is shortened and lightened, but not weakened. It is equipped with a Mauser-type, flat bolt handle. The scope is a Zeiss Zielklein, very low.

The 14-inch-twist barrel handles all bullet weights from 60 to 100 grains, inclusive, with extreme accuracy, and the big .275 H. & H. case will shoot well with any amount of powder from 10 grains to 62 grains. I have dumped the powder from standard, .257-Roberts, factory loads (which is around 39 grains) into this big case, then seated a 117-grain bullet, and with such loads made 1-inch five-shot groups at 100 yards. Also I loaded five shells with 10 grains of No. 80 and an 86-grain home-made gas-check bullet, fired them at only fifty yards (on account of strong wind) and they all cut a dime starting with a cold gun.

The trajectory of the 87-grain, full-charge load is the same as that of the .220 Swift at 100 and 200 yards, but better than the Swift at 300 yards. Both the 87-grain and 100-grain bullets have been thoroughly tested on big game in California, Utah, Mexico, Alaska and Africa. No wild-cat has had anything like so many big-game tests as these Miller Magnums, and nothing has ever killed game more quickly, except the .22 Miller Magnum. We find that the W. T. & C. W. bullets are best as they are slightly more accurate on account of their heavy jackets, but the lighter jacketed bullets, such as the W. R. A. 87-grain and the Barnes 90-grain, are simply "dynamite" on anything up to small deer. The 100-grain W. C. Co. Silvertip is a fine deer bullet in this "Mag" case.

The accuracy is approximately the same as in my nine-pound, 10-inch-twist Magnum .25, except I can use 100-, 130- and 140-grain bullets in the 10-inch twist, which might possibly be better on moose and elk, but I doubt it. The increased velocity of the lighter bullet probably more than offsets the mass of the heavier bullet weight, and the flatter trajectory removes a lot of distance-guessing.

The recoil of the seven-pound gun is about like that of the .270 Winchester, but much less than that of the .30-'06. Anyway, it is a joy to carry this fly-weight and yet it will closely approximate the performance of *any* gun on anything from squirrels to moose.—E. G. Little.

RALPH W. MILLER'S LATEST WILD CATS

THE 20-GRAIN PISTOL CARTRIDGE AND ITS CASE AND THE .22-348W RIFLE CARTRIDGE ALL WITH TYPICAL VENTURI BOTTLENECKS

.32-40 is a rimmed straight-taper case which holds twice as much powder as the .32-20. Its bullets are also .010-inch bigger in diameter, or about .320, and heavier, the standard weight being 165 grains with an m.v. of 1440 f.-s. Last month in the Dope Bag we covered this caliber as a sporting cartridge, its high-power loading putting it in the general class of the .30-30 Winchester for deer hunting. We are now considering it as a match cartridge. Even in sporting loads and hunting rifles it is more accurate than the .30-30 or .32-20. My model 1894 Winchester lever-action rifle with W.R.A. low-pressure smokeless soft-point ammunition was good for a possible any day on the small-bore target. This outfit gave me 2¼-inch 10-shot groups at 100 yards with open sights, which sights were required in our Minnesota turkey matches. It was good for a 46 X 50 on the 200-yard Decimal target and its 4-inch 10-ring from sitting position without sling. The only time I tried the high-velocity factory load, from sand-bag rest with Lyman peep tang sight, it grouped in 2⅝ inches at 240 paces. My pet squirrel load was 4 grains No. 80 behind the 49-grain Ideal round ball. One season I killed fifty Minnesota fox squirrels with fifty-three of those loads in that lever-action Winchester deer rifle.

In our turkey shoots my M-94 Winchester and Winchester ammunition had to compete with Stevens, Winchester and Ballard single-shot rifles in .32-40 or .38-55 caliber, which two generally topped all others in getting the prizes. My own deer rifle held its own always, and cleaned up everything in at least one of these shoots. That was an unusual outfit, and it paid for itself at the first turkey shoot, because I had gotten it brand new for a song. I got an Ideal mould and reloading tool for it, but got nowhere, except with that squirrel load mentioned above.

Since then I have had some fun with heavy-barrel single-shot rifles and match handloads. Our inspiration was V. E. Layne of Halfway, Oregon, who can really make these old-time big bores talk in various different calibers. A veritable linguist among such. But let him tell it, himself:

"When I bought my 32-40 Bremer-Winchester Schuetzen I did not plan on ever shooting it. It was a perfect museum piece, matted barrel, heavy sole leather case, various tools, etc., all new and perfect. After I had admired it for a time I felt a strong urge to shoot it and so began a series of experiments that has lasted to the present time and is still going on.

"One way and another I had a hell of a time with it. Most of my trouble was in using too soft a bullet and too small a bullet. After off and on experiments for two seasons I found that the accuracy factors could be narrowed down and fine accuracy could be obtained.

"The factors were: temper and size of bullet, that is a very hard bullet .004 inch over groove size. The right charge of the right powder, in this case No. 80, No. 4759, du-Pont bulk shotgun or in a pinch the old E.C. shotgun smokeless. Position of powder in the case seemed to make almost as much difference as any factor except the bullets.

"Breech seating of bullets did not work too well for me. Probably my bullets were a little too heavy and there seemed to be small variations in loading which I could not control at the shooting bench. Breech seating is rather impractical anyway as we are all so used to using fixed ammunition these days.

"As to accuracy. I own between 40 and 50 fine modern arms and so I made some tests

to exactly compare the accuracy of the 32-40 with several rifles in 30-06, .22 Hornet, .22 Varminter, .22 R-2 and so on. The same big Fecker scope was used on all guns. The .22 Varminter gave the smallest and most consistently good groups as was to be expected. The 32-40 held its own with the rest of them. Quite a number of 10 shot groups of ⅞ inch and 1 inch were made with it.

"There is considerable experimenting and shooting still being done with cast bullets but most of this is now in the hands of men of middle age and beyond who are preoccupied with their work and their hobbies and who do not therefore write anything for publication. The rest of the shooting men lose much valuable information thereby.

"The secrets of the fine accuracy obtained by Dr. Mann, Hudson and that greatest of them all, Mr. Rowland, were closely guarded in the past. Most of their small detail processes died with them. Components and methods are different now and we can still get good results but it takes some thought and some patient work to open up this cast bullet technique.

"Am sending by Parcel Post under separate cover 100 bullets, 50 of the old Winchester type and 50 of the Lyman No. 321232. Please accept these with my compliments. You will note both are cast large to permit sizing to fit your barrel. They are cast of a very fine and suitable alloy, the same being lead 85%, tin 10% and antimony 5%, all pure virgin metals. They should give you good results.

"The loading dope is as follows: size to .004 inch over groove size of your barrel, lubricate with Ideal lubricant. Seat in neck sized, fully expanded cases and seat bullet out to almost but not quite touch the throat. Use Remington No. 9½ primers and about 11 or 12 grains of No. 80. Before loading the cartridge into the rifle, pick it up in the fingers and give it a shake to spread the powder evenly along the bottom of the case. Do this so the powder lays slightly more toward the bullet than toward the primer. No crimp is used. You may have to vary the charge slightly or the shots may string up and down for about two inches on the target.

"Try the new No. 4759 if you wish and in the same bulk measure setting or the same weight as No. 80. I find it works very well. DuPont bulk shot gun in about 8 grain charges is also good. If you try No. 2400, 4227 or 1204 you will probably note that the cast bullet does not give quite enough resistance to bring these powders up to their working pressure range, with the result that the group may string vertically into 2 inch or perhaps a bit more. Even at that any of these loads are almost good enough for any type of field shooting up to 125 yards.

"As to the use of linotype metal, I have used this with entire satisfaction. The standard alloy is lead 85%, tin 3% and antimony 12% so that while it can be used with good results as is, I softened it slightly with lead about 100% and added 5% tin. This made a nice metal to cast from and worked fine in both pistol bullets and rifle bullets.

"As to zinc bullets, they could be used of course but casting is difficult, one must have a furnace with a pyrometer and control the temperature. The loss of weight is a serious matter and the wear on the barrel would be about as bad as with a jacketed bullet. The worst objection perhaps is that there would be some wash left in the barrel and this is sure to set up some sort of galvanic action which might ruin a fine barrel.

"Your suggestion to load the powder loose in the case was a great help. I should have thought of this myself but didn't. Often after continued experiment one will develop a 'blind spot' and change everything else but leave one factor unchanged.

"I do not find it necessary to weigh bullets nor powder charges to make groups of 1 inch or slightly larger. My bullets as they fall from the mould vary less than .4 grs. in weight and about .0003 inch in diameter, after sizing the variation is of course still less. These bullets are very fine indeed as I have a special Clayton & Lambert furnace and can control the temperature.

"By-the-way, in my 32-40 reloading I am using an Ideal No. 3 tool with D.A. chambers. I do not size the case neck, nor use expanding plug, just bell the case mouth slightly on the end of seating stem. I prime and decap with an old hand-made Bremer tool that came with my rifle. This is a very ingenious little device, a pity they are not still made today.

"I think my system can be applied with success in any of the old type cartridges, in rifles having good barrels. The thing seems to be to use a greatly oversize bullet, as large in fact as can be seated in the chamber or in unsized fired case necks.

"The antimony in the alloy hardens the bullet and more important still prevents contraction craters in bullet bases, a bullet of uniform density and uniform outside contour resulting."

When the bullets arrived from V. E. Layne we found the Winchester bullets weighed from 162.5 grains to 164.2 grains and the Ideal No. 321232 bullets weighed from 172.4 to 173.6 grains. We also miked them and got a maximum variation in diameter of .003 inch, which wasn't too bad.

I had a George Schoyen heavy octagon barrel in .32-40 caliber for about 15 years, and finally got a Pacific Ballard action for it. We used the 10X Litschert scope the same as V. E. Layne had done and, also like him, we fired from bench rest. This outfit was not accurate with some old smokeless factory ammunition, putting 6 shots in 2.30 inches at 100 yards, and making another 10-shot group of 3.31 inches. However, with our B. & M. No. 322163, 166-grain bullet sized .324 inch it made a group of 1.85 inches using Cream O' Wheat on top of 9.0 grains No. 80, and with 12.0 grains of No. 4759 and the W.R.A. No. 115 primer it put 5 shots in less than ¾ inch at 100 yards. Later this latter load put 10 shots in 1.56 inches, and 12.5 grains of No. 4759 put 10 more of these same bullets into only 1.31 inches at 100 yards.

This powder load was tried with V. E. Layne's 173-grain Ideal bullet and 8 of them went into 1.32 inches, making a 2.58-inch 10-shot group. 11.5 grains of No. 2400 was better with 8 in 1.05 inches and 10 in 2.17 inches. 7.0 grains Unique was still better with 10 in 1.78 inches, and 12.5 grains of No. 4227 put 9 in less than an inch with one flier making it a 1.41-inch 10-shot group. 12.0 grains of No. 80 improved it further with 10 in 1.17 inches, and best of all was 8.0 grains Bulk Shotgun Smokeless which put all 10 in 1.08 inches, center to center of widest shots.

The best we got with Layne's other bullet, the 163-grain, was not worth mentioning. He made these bullets of 3% antimony, 10% tin and 87% lead, sized them .324 inch and loaded them with 11 grains No. 80 and R.A. No. 9½ primer. He lubricated with Ideal and seated them to just touch the rifling and had good accuracy. Another good load used by Layne was 10 to 11 grains of Bulk Shotgun Smokeless sifted and screened to FFg size. His loading system in general is to use hard oversize bullets and No. 80 type of loads at .22 Long Rifle velocities or lower. His load for a heavier, 183-grain Cramer bullet, was 12 grains of No. 80. Layne also used an alloy of 7% tin, 5% antimony and 88% lead. With the Winchester bullet which we tried unsuccessfully he reported possibles at 100 yards with seven different propellants.

H. L. Lake, octogenarian of Lyons, N. Y., used .32-35 Everlasting shells in his Model-1882 Maynard S.-S. rifle. He seated a 163-grain lead bullet 1/16 inch ahead of the chamber with a ball seater and used 12 grains of Dupont bulk smokeless behind it in the case. Even last year, when he was 79, he used a pin-head front sight and peep rear on this rifle. His only group with the above load from muzzle rest had all five shots in less than ¾ inch at 100 yards.

TRADE DOPE

Minute Man is a new cold chemical gun blue marketed by the New Method Mfg. Co., of Bradford, Pennsylvania. It comes in a screw-top paper can with directions. As in other good cold-process blues, there are two solutions designed to first copper-coat ferrous metals and then turn the copper color a blue-black with successive coats of the second solution. I have tried it on two kinds of steel, and apparently it works as well as any of this type, none of which are as durable as hot, nitric, tank blueing methods or heat-bath blued finishes. Like the other good cold-chemical gun blues it is easily applied.

* * *

Sure Kleen is a new gun-cleaning solution put out by W. E. Binko of Havre, Montana. We have tried it in the field and at home after shooting lead bullets in handguns and shotguns and jacketed bullets in high-velocity rifles. In direct competition with our pet cleaners Sure Kleen has proven its merits by equalling the best we have ever tried. As a rust inhibitor it will serve over night or over a week-end at best under severe conditions, which is true of the very best thin solutions.

* * *

The Roslyn Gun Shop who issue a 20-cent catalog, have sent us a supplementary reduction of same which is available at half price. The proprietor, Thomas Woroniecki, announces his new location will be: 19 Terrace Drive, Great Neck, N. Y., after November 1st.

* * *

Kirkwood Bros., Inc., of Boston sent in their "Annual List" for 1942 on new firearms and shooting equipment. It is a 24-page catalog with a stapled cover.

* * *

.276 Pedersen Gone. Upon going to press we received a wire from the storage depot stating that all .276 Pedersen ammunition has been sold. Orders and checks for same are being returned to the senders. N.R.A. clubs please note.

LETTERS

Inverted Posts. I believe that different people get used to different ideas and gadgets for various reasons. Some men use cross-hair reticules because that is what they are used to, others, the post because it seems to stand out better and requires less concentration in sighting. I think the largest use of cross hairs is in target shooting. The post reticule seems to have its largest number of users among hunters and in the low-power telescopes. Most people seem to think it is faster to use, but it does cover up a large portion of the landscape including the game that is too far away for point-blank sighting.

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L. E. WILSON, WILSON BROS., Cashmere, Wash.

I seem to be afflicted with a pair of funny eyes, or else there are a lot of opticians that have worked on me that don't know how to correct my eyes for astigmatism. I have had about four pair of glasses in the time that I have been shooting, and not one of them would show up the vertical and horizontal hairs in a cross-hair reticule with the same intensity. One of them invariably blurs while the other one stands out nice and sharp. Consequently, I have helped the needle trade out considerably. Every one of the half-dozen scopes I have owned have been remodeled with a very fine needle to make a really good post.

The last scope I purchased happened to be a Weaver 29-S. This model apparently does not invert the reticule. All the other types required the needle to be inserted upside down to show properly in the eye piece. Without further checking, I mounted the needle in the reticule holder of the Weaver scope in what I thought was an inverted position. On trying the finished job, imagine my chagrin when I discovered a nice slender tapered post hanging from the top of the scope! First, I considered turning the scope over in the mounts, and then cast around for other ideas to remedy the mistake—anything to keep from taking that scope all apart again and doing all the drilling, soldering, and stoning necessary to make a good post. Then another thought struck me. I grabbed some ammunition and headed for the range. I shot that gun at targets, tin cans, and other miscellaneous items lying around, and finally came to the conclusion that, through that error in not checking the optics of my scope, I had found just the reticule that suited me.

I really believe that the inverted-post reticule has some advantages over the upright post for those who like a post sight. The whole lower field of the scope is in the clear, and the top (or should I now say bottom) of the post can be sighted point blank at the most optimum range. When the occasion arises to hold over a more distant target, the target remains in view instead of being hid behind the post.—E. M. POLK.

* * *

Suggestions for Reloaders. It is better to prevent metal fouling when using the old Cupro-Nickel, 150-grain Service bullet, and this fouling can be easily prevented by either cutting the velocity below 2000 f.-s., or by dipping the base of the bullet (before sealing it, of course) in hot melted colloidal graphite bullet lubricant. It is desirable that this lubricant have the least amount of oil in it that might sweat out if the cartridges are placed in a hot place. If your rifle is already fouled, load up some cases with a very light charge of powder, or pull the bullets from a dozen Service cartridges and dump out about two-thirds of the powder and reverse the bullet and place in the case with the base out to the front, and fire them through the barrel. Four to ten will usually do the trick of removing lumpy metallic fouling. Gas-check loads also work.

When breaking down the 1918 ammunition loaded with Pyro, check the powder in each cartridge case (cases with split necks usually have spoiled powder in them), put the good powder in a container, and screen it to take out the rings of lacquer, or whatever they used to seal the case, and place in a tight glass jar, and keep in a cool, dark, and ordinarily dry place. Pyro that has been taken out of loaded cases will not keep for any length of time when put in metal containers.

Several of the target shooters here that I have talked to will use nothing but the No. 70 F.A. primer, claiming that it is more uniform in ignition, and more accurate, than the stainless primers now on the market. I have experimented quite a bit with the stainless primer in the .30-'06 case, and so far have not found one that could be depended on for average loads, especially when the DuPont I.M.R. powders are used, and in the less than full loads. I have had hang-fires with 40 to 45 grains of No. 3031, and the 150-grain Service bullet. Lately I have tried the Western Cartridge Co., No. 8½-G primer, and I do believe that it is the best all around primer on the market for the reloader, not excepting the No. 70 F.A. This No. 8½-G is a corrosive primer, but if the barrel is swabbed with a good preparation, like Hoppes No. 9, you will have no trouble with corrosion. Its only disadvantage is that it is mildly mercuric.—F. R. KRAUSE.

A LOAD WITH NO. 1185

I WISH to develop a .30-'06 load of about 2700 feet per second using Remington non-mercuric primers, 150-grain flat-base bullet, and Government powder No. 1185. If you will give me your idea as to what powder charge to use I will greatly appreciate it. Any information as to pressure, accuracy and practicability of such loads will be very helpful.—E. B. B.

Answer: The charge of 45 grains weight I.M.R. powder No. 1185 should burn behind the 150-grain flat-base bullet in the .30-'06, and it should develop about 2700 f.-s. at moderate pressures. See the enclosed form on this powder.

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Wolf's Sport Shop, 387 Mill St., Poughkeepsie
Jud Landon, 711 State St., Schenectady
R. W. Shepherd, Seneca Falls
The W. A. Abel Co., Inc., 114 So. Clinton St., Syracuse
Alexander Grant's Sons, 119 E. Washington St., Syracuse
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Horrocks-Ibbotson Co., Utica
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Knepfers, Inc., Yonkers
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Brown, Rogers, Dixson Company, Winston-Salem

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P. A. Dunderland, Bottineau

OHIO

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The Canton Hardware Co., Canton
Eagle Arms Co., 518 Shorb Ave., N. W., Canton
Hub-Victor Co., 114 S. Market St., Canton
The Bolles Sporting Goods Co., 130 E. Sixth St., Cincinnati
Ed. Brendamour, Inc., Cincinnati
Powell & Clement Co., 430 Main St., Cincinnati
Bob's Key & Gun Shop, 6233 Broadway, Cleveland
C. W. Koenig Co., 13612 Euclid, Cleveland
The Newman Stern Co., Walnut & East 12th St., Cleveland
The Cussins & Fearn Co., Columbus
Joe Gregory-Gunsmith, 57 East Long Street, Columbus
Wm. A. Shroyers Sons, Dayton
1-2-3 Sporting Goods Co., 123 So. Jefferson St., Dayton
Phil G. Wertz Hdwe., 1395 Hayden Ave., East Cleveland
Cullen Sporting Goods Co., 23 South Third St., Hamilton
Duersch Cycle Co., 22 N. Third St., Hamilton
Ralph Marshall, Lima
Goetz Hardware Co., 18 South Park St., Mansfield
Swink's Ideal Mkt. & Shooter's Supply, 107 So. Main St., Marysville
Farquhar & Steinbaugh, 120 Union St., Newark
Sam Bond, 146 Second St., S. W., New Philadelphia
Howland Gun Store, 3931 Montgomery, Norwood
The Leader Sporting Goods, 4539 Main Ave., Norwood
N. & W. Rly. Y. M. C. A., Portsmouth
The Rocky River Hardware Co., 19150 Detroit Rd., Rocky River
Geo. E. Meek & Co., Springfield
Recreation Equipment Co., Inc., 113 East High St., Springfield
Target Shop, Inc., 421 Washington St., Steubenville
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The Bostwick-Braun Co., Toledo
J. A. Lickendorf Co., Toledo
Heller & Bowsher, Wapakoneta
The Stambaugh-Thompson Company, Youngstown
The Clossman Hardware Co., Zanesville

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J. W. Megee Sporting Goods Co., Tulsa
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J. Ed. Minnich, 231 South Broad St., Waynesboro
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If there is no N. R. A. Target Dealer near you, order direct from us. But we recommend you order as far in advance and in as large quantities as convenient.

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Advertisements are accepted from annual and life members of the National Rifle Association, *for personal transactions exclusively*, at 8¢ per word INCLUDING NAME AND ADDRESS, minimum charge $1.20. For all *commercial* advertisements the rate is 10¢ per word INCLUDING NAME AND ADDRESS, minimum charge $1.50.

Groups of figures are computed as one word. Spell out all descriptive words; abbreviations may lead to serious misunderstandings and thus impair the effectiveness of your ad. Box number or blind ads will not be accepted. Please give your *complete* name and address, so as to facilitate the proper issuance of money-orders or checks, and to insure the prompt delivery of all mail or telegraphic replies. All advertisements *must* be accompanied by cash. Final closing date is the 5th of the preceding month. *Please print all advertisements plainly*—we cannot be responsible for errors due to illegible writing.

In describing the *condition* of guns advertised these standard phrases must be used: *Perfect* means factory condition. *Excellent* means new condition, implying negligible amount of use. *Very good* means practically new condition, implying little use, resulting in no appreciable bore wear and only minor surface scratches or wear. *Good* means moderate use with some finish worn off, only moderate bore wear with no pits and nothing worse than a little roughness in the bore. *Fair* means reasonably hard service, reasonable wear inside, nothing worse than minor pits in the bore, implying the gun is sufficiently accurate for hunting. *Poor* means marred appearance and pitted or badly worn bore.

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A quick, inexpensive medium for disposing of guns and accessories no longer needed, or for the purchase of more suitable similar items. We urgently request that a full description be given of every article offered, and its *condition* (see complete instructions above), for transactions of this sort must be based entirely on good faith and mutual satisfaction. Deliberate misrepresentation will of course result in immediate expulsion from N. R. A. membership.

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310 .25 CALIBER BULLETS, 3 WTS.; 28 EMPTY 257 cases; 32 loads for 257; entire works $10.00. Stamp for list. E. R. Hill, Box 214, Green River, Wyo. 11-42

L. C. SMITH SPECIALTY GRADE, 12 GAUGE, Double, S. T., ejectors, 30", very good, inside excellent, $80.00. 32 Caliber Remington Auto Pistol, holster, $20.00. WANT—38 Officers Model or M. T. Woodsman. J. E. Mann, Jr., 2117 8th Street, Lubbock, Texas. 11-42

.38 SPECIALS: SMITH AND WESSON M. & P. 6" Target, very good to excellent, with holster, $50.00; another, very good in, fair out, $35.00; Colt's P. P., fair, 4", holster, $25.00; .22 Sharps four barrel revolving hammer Derringer in working condition, a museum piece, $25.00. M. Martin, 3920 Grand Blvd., East Chicago, Ind. 11-42

ALL PERFECT: REMINGTON 511A, $11.00; Weaver 29S, T mount for Savage 23s, $12.00; Jostam cheek pad, $2.50. Ralph Koken, Superior, Nebr. 11-42

LARGE STOCK OF AMERICAN AND European Antique Arms. Send 10¢ coin for latest 9th edition catalog, featuring the important Dr. Buck collection. Antique arms wanted. We buy single pieces or whole collections. Fair prices paid. Kimball Arms Co., Woburn, Mass. tf

52 WINCHESTER, PERFECT, LATEST MODEL, Vaver front sight, extra inserts, 52 Lyman extension rear, sling, Vaver eye cup, 5 discs, scope bases. Winchester 61, octagon barrel, 22 short, perfect. Krag 30-40 with Springfield Sporter Star Gauged barrel, match chamber, excellent. H. N. Bundy, # 7, Topeka, Kansas. 11-42

GOOD '97 WINCHESTER TWELVE, CYLINDER, $19.50; fair '93 Winchester Twelve, full, $17.50; Excellent 52 Bull-gun, Vavers, $87.50; .22 H. P. Savage Ideal reloading equipment. WANT—15X Super Targetspot. Harry Brill, Box 982, Little Rock, Arkansas. 11-42

WEBLEY 455, ITHACA SHOTGUN, 8MM Carbine, Palmetto Pistol, Savage Revolver, Sharps 40-90, Flintlock Shotgun, 32 Long Rim Fire Cartridges, 10 Knives and Swords. Others. 3¢ stamp for list. Fred Braucher, Box 62, Canfield, Ohio. 11-42

HI-STANDARD TARGET PISTOL MODEL H. E., 6¼ inch heavy barrel. Factory condition. Shot 300 times. First money order takes gun. $52.00. H. J. Williams, 9034 Dodds, Dr., Overland, Missouri. 11-42

MODEL 12, 12 GA. WINCHESTER TRAP Grade, ventilated rib, very good, $130.00 cash. No trades. E. I. Lawton, Victor, Iowa. 11-42

FOR SALE: EXCELLENT, .35 CALIBER MODEL 8 Remington Autoloading. WANT—25 Caliber Remington Autoloading. Geo. Killinger, Burlington, Iowa. 11-42

FOR SALE: COLT WOODSMAN 6½" barrel with Holster. Excellent. Price $45.00. Lester Leyburn, Weedsport, New York. 11-42

COLT, KING, ROPER, 4¼" WOODSMAN; .45 S. & W. 1917; New Service .357 and .44 Special, both with special 2" barrels; S. & W. .44 Special; Colt Match Target $65.00. Robert W. Knight, Seneca Falls, N. Y. 11-42

COLT .45 AUTOMATIC WITH HOLSTER, leather clip cases, 7 clips, ammunition and empties; Enfield .30-06, new condition, with 40 rounds and 200 primed cases; Hi-Standard H-D, practically new; best cash offers before November 15th gets them. Will consider HA Hi-Standard and .22 Target Rifle in trade. Paul E. Tullar, Box 212, Tuckahoe, N. Y. 11-42

.300 BULL GUN. WINCHESTER MODEL 70, shot few times, $120.00. 20X Super Targetspot, $80.00. Both like new. Bud Price, Garland, Ark. 11-42

WINCHESTER .30-30 CARBINE, ½ OCTAGON, nickel steel barrel, checkered stock and forearm, excellent in, good out, one box ammunition, $33.50. .22 S. & W. perfected, excellent, $22.50. WANT—37 Remington Rangemaster, excellent. F. K. Spetnagel, Ross County Block, Chillicothe, Ohio. 11-42

LYMAN TARGETSPOT 8X, $68.00; JUNIOR Targetspot 6X, $55.00; both factory new, never used. Harold Newby, 736 Garfield, Denver, Colorado. 11-42

EXCELLENT 23-B, SWIVELS, MIC-PEEP, checkered, 50 rounds, $30.00. Excellent 42 Winchester 28" full, 50 rounds, $38.00. J. Lindstrom. Tiburon, Calif. 11-42

GOOD COLT 45 AUTOMATIC, COMMERCIAL, $30.00; Good Colt 32 Automatic, barrel poor, shoulder holster, $12.00. H. B. Hibbard, Hartsdale, N. Y. 11-42

SELL: COLT CAMP PERRY 10" BARREL, VERY good, $50.00. WANT—Spotting Scope. Colt 32 Short Barrel. Leon S. Kaplan, 89 Elbridge Rd., New Britain, Conn. 11-42

$1.50 EACH. SPRINGFIELD RIFLE BARREL, 30-06 caliber, second hand. Limited supply. We buy Sextants, Binoculars, Field Glasses, Modern Firearms, any kind, any condition. Weil's Curiosity Shop, 12 Strawberry St., Philadelphia, Pa. 11-42

WINCHESTER 7MM, 70 ACTION, CUSTOM built, cheek piece, 22 in., Lyman 48 rear, fine job, as new, $85.00. Geo. Lentz, 1403 Coml., Atchison, Kansas. 11-42

52 STANDARD WINCHESTER WITH LYMAN 10X Scope: Detective Special .38; Colt New Service 38-40; Colt New Service .45, patridge sights; Match Target Woodsman, like new; Colt S. A. 45 Frontier. Gents 1.28 Carat Diamond Ring; Howard Thin Open Face Gold Watch. J. W. Hoehn, 76 Sherman Pl., Irvington, N. J. 11-42

NEW H. & R., 5 SHOT, 20 GAUGE, $20.00. (Buy a bond with the difference). Hershey's, Orrville, Ohio. 12-42

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SAVAGE M23D, REDFIELD MOUNT, 29S Weaver, perfect, $57.50. F. L. Glover, 1208 Keralum Ave., Mission, Texas. 11-42

7MM MAUSER MODEL 98. ZEISS 2¾ SCOPE. G. & H. Q.D. mounts, 24 in. Sedgley barrel, ramp front. Lyman Mic. rear, beautiful sporter stock. Horn and ivory caps, checkered. Q.D. sling. Exceptionally accurate. Sheepskin case, extra 20 shot magazine, complete loading tools. 75 shells. 450 new primed cases. 500 bullets. 1500 primers. 5 cans powder. Complete outfit $250.00, excellent. No split or trades. Model 31 Remington 12 26" Polychoke, like new, sheepskin case, 8 boxes shells, 2 boxes slugs, $55.00. Hi-Standard D, 5½" H.B., special grips, sheepskin case, 1000 shells, $65.00. Small and large pistol, small and large rifle primers, 1¢ each. Vest Pocket Busch-Lilux 3¾ X 13 Binoculars and case, $40.00. Genuine imported (French) Luxor spinning reel and "Elite" #400 rod, brand new, silk and gut lines, outfit $50.00. Brand new 4X5 Speed-Graphic 4.5 Tessar "press" lens, complete outfit in Hinson case. Write if interested in high grade outfit. J. Hendrick, 825 W. Evergreen Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. 11-42

FOR SALE: FINE .22 H.P. LOVELL, HEAVY Farquharson Double extractor action, very heavy 28" chrome Molybdenum 14" twist barrel chambered by Lovell, fine pistol grip stock with cheekpiece, blocks, sling, quick detachable swivels, B. & M. seating tool, full length die, approx. 200 cases, some loaded. WANT—M70 7mm, Zeiss or Hensoldt Zielver, Hensoldt Dialytan. E. Larralde, 4800 Hampton Rd., La Canada, Calif. 11-42

CARTRIDGE LIST FOR THE COLLECTOR, includes loading tools, some accessories, 10¢. Descriptive list and prices on new rifles on request. Carl Metzger, 2305 Canton Street, Dallas, Texas. 11-42

Why our final closing date is the 5th!

No one would be more pleased than ourselves if there was any possible way to extend the closing date for classified advertising to the 15th or even the 10th of the month preceding date of publication.

Such a schedule would give most everybody time for a quick check on this month's ads before sending in their "copy" for the next issue. But it takes just so many days to assemble all these hundreds of ads, get them into type, "make-up" the complete Magazine, print and bind the entire issue and then mail them over a 5-day period, so as to reach all subscribers on the same day.

Printers and engravers, you know, work only on a 5-day-week basis!

We're doing the very best *we* can—will you help by sending your ads *before* the 5th, if at all possible?

See full instructions above.

REMINGTON 141, CAL. .35, EXCELLENT OR better, $60.00. 54, 32 S. W. Longs, $1.00. 79, 32 Remington, $3.95. 30, 250-3000, $1.50. 52, 32 S. W. Blanks, $1.00. 74, 38-55, $3.70. 19, 32-40, $1.00. 184, 38 Auto, $3.65. 124, 9mm Luger, $5.00. 35, 44 XL Shot, $1.05. 84, 25-20, $1.70. 96, 44 Colt, $3.25. 22, 44-40, 75¢. 10, 44 S. W. Spl., 60¢. 273, 32 Colt N. P., $5.00. 7 Boxes 32 Short R. F. (black), $1.75. These cartridges are old, smokeless, clean and serviceable. Money orders only. Stamp please. Entire lot cartridges, $30.00. Willie Stanford, 520 Houston, Denison, Texas. 11-42

WINCHESTER 21 TOURNAMENT 16-26", IC-M, ejectors, selective single, excellent, $100.00. 22-3000 original Lovell, Ballard double set, excellent, 100 handloads, $40.00. 218 Bee Hi-Wall, custom throughout, excellent, 200 Kleanbore, $60.00. Lyman 5A, click, Lee dot, excellent, $35.00. 438, excellent, click, $22.50. Wollensak 20X Spotting Scope, new, $17.50. Savage 23D Hornet, new, 100 Rustless, $46.00. 5 lbs. 3031, thousand #120 primers, $17.50. Hi-Wall Action, $10.00. Harold Newby, 736 Garfield, Denver, Colorado. 11-42

.40 CAL. CAP LOCK HUNTING RIFLE, BARREL good, repaired forestock, with mold, $24.00. .44 Cal. Match Flint Lock, double triggers, very good, $40.00. .32 Cal. Match Cap Lock, double triggers, false muzzle, silver inlays, barrel good, stock repaired, $32.50. James Word, 4144 Milton St., Houston, Texas. 11-42

500 GUNS; ALSO AMMUNITION AND Dogs. Alliance Gun Exchange, 1405 S. Rockhill, Alliance, Ohio. 11-42

TO CLOSE ESTATE: REMINGTON MODEL 37, excellent, heavy target barrel. Micro. rear ¼" clicks. Redfield Globe front sight, interchangeable inserts. Both sights removeable. Standard Scope blocks attached. All on same sighting plane. Adjustable front sling-swivel with Gov't leather sling. All in wool-lined case. Cleaning rod, cleaning rod guide, cartridge block all included in this offer. This rifle has won medals in both state and Perry matches. First $55.00 money order gets rifle and accessories. Mrs. Homer C. McDaniel, 215 W. Elm St., Enid, Okla. 11-42

30-S REMINGTON ROBERTS .257, LYMAN 48, hooded ramp type front, together with Noske "A" 4X Scope. Low mount, sling, case, pad, 80 shells, very good, $145.00. Officer's Model 38, 8" barrel, good, $45.00. Original Browning Sweet 16, polychoke, pad, case, excellent, $125.00. Parker, 20 gauge 24" twist barrels, double trigger, pad, good, $45.00. Original Browning 12 gauge, 24" barrel, polychoke, very good, $70.00. Walther, P. P., 32 calibre, palm rest, clip, shells, cleaning kit, interchangeable luminous sight, 2 clips; gun never used, $65.00. Winchester 12, 20 gauge, 28", full, new, original carton, $65.00. F. J. Trecker, Box 224, Elm Grove, Wisconsin 11-42

FOR SALE: CUSTOM BUILT SPRINGFIELD 30-06 New Star gauged barrel, 4X Zeiss Zielvier Scope, Tilden mounts, sheepskin case, excellent, $150.00. Winchester 70 30-06 2¾ Hensoldt scope, Redfield Jr. mounts, sheepskin case, excellent, $125.00. Custom built 22-3000 rebuilt Sharps-Borchardt action, Winchester 52 barrel, high comb walnut stock, perfect, sling, 10X Targetspot with case, sheepskin case, $125.00. H. K. Arnold, 1216 Main St., Houston, Texas. 11-42

ANTIQUE AND USED FIREARMS. SEND 5¢ for list. H. A. Brand, 1008 Ingalls Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. 1-43

WINCHESTER 52 H. B., MARKSMAN STOCK, Lyman extension rear, 77A front, non-slip butt plate, sling, trigger shoe, aluminum fore-end stop, Mossberg "Spotshot" and stand, shooting block, Cole keeper, 10X coat 42, 10X glove, all excellent, $110.00. Winchester 52 H. B. target stock sheepskin case, 1½" Fecker scope and mounts 10X, Bausch & Lomb drawtube and stand, Marble-Goss front and rear, Zeppelin arm cuff and sling and Cole keeper, shooting block, 10X glove, 10X coat 46, and other gadgets, all excellent, $220.00. Savage RS 99, 300 caliber with 330 Weaver 2¾ scope sheepskin case, Lyman peep sights, three boxes shells, excellent, $110.00. Colt Woodsman, good shape, $35.00. Thomas O. Stark, W. Va. State Police, Box 767, Fairmont, W. Va. 11-42

LATE 99 SAVAGE 250-3000, EXCELLENT, special fore-end, Lyman 29½, carrying sling, sheepskin case, 3 boxes cartridges, $68.00. Chas. D. Armstrong, 318 S. Meridian, Winchester, Indiana. 11-42

REMINGTON 12 GAUGE AUTO, 28 MODIFIED, very good, $50.00 cash. G. H. Grant, Alamogordo, New Mexico. 11-42

COLT, 1911, .45 AUTOMATIC, GOOD INSIDE, fair outside, excellent Government holster, first M.O. for $30.00 takes it. Herbert H. Dunn, 1112 Liberty St., Painesville, Ohio. 11-42

WINCHESTER 75 TARGET, MARBLE-GOSS rear, Redfield front, excellent, $35.00. WANT—Match Target Woodsman or late Camp Perry. Dwight Dobson, Rt. 8, Box 277, Ft. Worth, Texas. 11-42

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Dependent for life itself upon their marksmanship, the American plainsmen established a tradition that now contributes a vital factor to the success of our nation at war.

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38 SPECIAL LOADING PRESS, DECAPPER, etc., Ideal lubricator and sizer, powder measure, Potter 3 mold wadcutter, over 1200 cast bullets, about 400 cases. Best offer cash. WANT—26 and 35.5 eyepiece B. & L. N.R.A. Scope, in holders. 30-06 late cartridges; 22 L.R. Kleanbore Reg. or Palma; fine 22 Target Pistol. Martin Friedman, life member, 1005 Shirley Ave., Norfolk, Va. 11-42

NOSKE TYPE B 2½X SCOPE, INTERNAL windage and elevation, excellent, $35.00. S. & W. Regulation Police 32 WCF 6" barrel, perfect in and out, fifty cartridges, $35.00. Argus Model A 35 MM Candid Camera, takes black and white or colors, perfect, $15.00. Frank Mossteller, 910 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich. 11-42

SMITH AND WESSON MAGNUM, 8¾ INCH barrel, excellent, $100.00. National Match 45 Auto, excellent, $55.00. Colt Official Police, 6 inch barrel, excellent, $40.00. No trades. Life member. C. W. Reyman, Cut Bank, Mont. 11-42

WINCHESTER 52 STANDARD, EXCELLENT, Lyman 48J and 17A, sling, clip; Winchester 52 H.B., excellent, Lyman 48J and 77, sling, clip; Fecker 1½" Scope, 10X, excellent, mounts, ¼ minute clicks; Winchester Model 12, Standard, 12 gauge, perfect; .30 Remington Gamemaster Model 14, excellent, with Monte Carlo Recoil Pad; Lyman 48J Receiver Sight, excellent; 10X Shooting Glove and Coat 38; best offer. Bert Lee, 23 Bramback Ave., Scarsdale, New York. 11-42

FIREARMS FOR COLLECTORS, PRINTED, illustrated catalog #7, 1,100 items, $1.00. Large descriptive list 20¢. Far West Hobby Shop, 406 Clement, San Francisco, Calif. 3-43

SALE: COLT .45 AUTOMATIC PISTOL, COMmercial, late model, holster, three extra magazines, one leather magazine case, 125 cartridges, all excellent to perfect, $60.00. Ernest Abbott, Johnsonville, N. Y. 11-42

7.65 CUSTOM OFFICER'S LUGER, MANUFACtured 1913, ribbed barrel, disappearing front sight, finest hand honed action with Custom Conversion Unit for .22 long rifle. Cost $350.00. Sell $75.00. No trades. Inspection privilege. Frank M. Harper, Box 1346, Raleigh, N. C. 11-42

S. & W. OUTDOORSMAN 38-44 (38 SPECIAL), excellent, patridge sights, Call gold front, adjustable square notch rear, $60.00. Winchester M71 deluxe, Whelan sling, excellent, shot 30 times, receiver peep, 250 cartridges, $90.00. Colt S. A. A., 44 Special, 4¾" barrel, excellent, stoned trigger, 120 cartridges, $35.00. J. B. Rock, 646 Morrison Drive, Mt. Lebanon (Pgh.), Penna. 11-42

20 GAUGE WINCHESTER MODEL 12, MODIfied, 26", rib, recoil pad, grip checked, excellent, $55.00. H. L. Huber, Manhasset, N. Y. 11-42

OFFERING COLLECTION OF HIGH grade cased double muzzle loading shot guns by famous makers. Also listing some desirable flint and percussion rifles in shooting order. Specify which list wanted. Stamp please. Kimball Arms Company, Woburn, Mass. tf

PERFECT K-22, POINTER GRIPS, $50.00. COLT .380 Automatic, excellent, $32.50. WANT—Deer Rifle, 38 Special Colt, 45 Automatic Commercial, 2,000 each large rifle primers, small pistol primers, 30-06 bullets. TRADE—Zeiss $95.00 camera Ikon Compur Rapid, good, for 70 Winchester. Hans Lafrenz, 1702 West Tonto, Phoenix, Arizona. 11-42

REMINGTON 30 MODEL 14 SLIDE ACTION full pistol grip. Good condition, $50.00. Arnold Zavell, 1412 Broadway, N. Y. C. 11-42

MODEL 37 ITHACA FEATHERLIGHT REpeater 20 gauge, Polychoke, short stock, excellent, $60.00. 25-6's, 275-8's, 50-9's, 20 gauge Arrow and Record shells, $17.50. Weaver Model 1X Shotgun Scope, excellent, $18.00. J. W. Harrell, 626 Hamilton Street, Roanoke Rapids, N. C. 11-42

$1.00 GOVERNMENT LEATHER HOLSTERS for 45 Automatic Pistol. Slightly used. Weil's Curiosity Shop, 12 Strawberry St., Philadelphia, Pa. 11-42

WINCHESTER 30-06 SNIPER, LYMAN SIGHTS, Marksman stock, new 1939, winner Iowa Wimbledon Match 1939, Ideal tool No. 10, Pacific scale, 1465 primers, 622 bullets, 117 cartridges, 200 cases, 3½ lbs. powder. Complete outfit excellent. Sell all or none. Money order only. $120.00. O. W. Beauchamp, DeWitt, Iowa. 11-42

WINCHESTER M-70 STOCK, 220 GR. SILVERtip and M-1 bullets; S. A. 44; .348 Jordan dies; mould, gas checks. All very good. WANT—7mm and 06 bullets; Jordan dies, short Woodsman; 7mm, 257 or 250 Rifle or ?? Hear from users of Swift on big-game. Fred Prager, Garrett, Wyoming. 11-42

FACTORY SECONDS RECOIL PADS $1.00, postpaid. Complete with screws for attaching. You save $2.25. Send outline of gun butt. Prompt delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Incor Mfg. Co., Terminal Bldg., Youngstown, Ohio. tf

MUZZLELOADING REVOLVERS. COLT and Remington 44 and 36 caliber revolvers in fine shooting order, also moulds. Stamp for list. Kimball Arms Company, Box 257, Woburn, Mass. tf

FOLLOWING NEW, WINCHESTER SUPER Speed primed cases at $5.50 per 100 f. o. b.; 300, .219; 200, .220 Swift; 500, .250-3000; 250, .257; 250, .270; 300, .30-40; 4000 F.A. 39, and 40 cases fired once, clean, deprimed and sized, 500 for $7.00 f. o. b. 500, 27 and 35 F. A. ammo., $4.50 per 100. Following factory new rifles, 1, M-54 Win. Target Swift, blocks only, $75.00; 2, 45-70 Springfields, $15.00 each; Colt .58 Cal. Percussion Musket, $15.00; 1 used Rem. Enfield as issued, new inside, good outside, $35.00. Will include a new stock with latter. Following selected Mauser actions with barrels only: 1, 30-06, Enf. bbl.; 1, with .257 med. target Win. bbl., $30.00 and $35.00 respectively. 1, .270 forged barrel blank, $20.00. 1, ½" bench drill press with chuck and 1/3 H.P. motor, with many drills, used, $35.00. Above is surplus of my personal goods. Also have some 56 and 63 grain vermin bullets .22 Cal., and some 87 grain S.P. .25 Cal. G. R. Douglas, Gunsmith, P. O. Box 773, Belle, West Virginia. 11-42

357 S. & W. MAGNUM, PERFECT 4½" KING sights, Berdon action, Harpe-Baechler skeletonized hammer, Berns-Martin holster. Best M.O. over $95.00 gets it. Don Gowen, 322 Plant, Tampa, Florida. 11-42

SAVAGE MODEL 29, EXCELLENT, WITH good canvas and leather case, $40.00. L. Marden, 2113 Key Blvd., Arlington, Va. 11-42

SUPER TARGETSPOT 20X, PERFECT, $80.00. Zeiss 6x30 Featherweight Binoculars, perfect, $100.00. Match Target Colt, excellent, $55.00. WANT—Ventilated rib barrel for Winchester Model 12. Jay Neubauer, Jacksonville, Illinois. 11-42

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MAUSER SPORTER 30-06, GERARD 4½X R. Scope, Q. D. Mauser mounts, double set triggers, ramp, folding leaf sights, brand new 30-06 25 inch barrel, French Walnut stock, checkered full pistol grip and forearm, cheekpiece, Jostam recoil pad, set off with colored Catlin, 2 boxes cartridges, $165.00. Goerz Berlin Prism Binoculars, 8X Heli-Triëder, indep. focusing, fine case, strap, $105.00. Goerz Berlin Tenar folding Camera, 4 x 6" Tenastigmat objective F; 168mm 1:6.3; takes filmpack and glass plates, comp. shutter 1 to 200 speed, double bellow, cowhide case, straps, $50.00. Gerard Rifle Scope 5¾X, internal windage and elevation, 12½" long, 35mm objective, 27mm tube, like new, $85.00. W. Miller, 723 E 76th Street, Los Angeles, California. 11-42

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ENFIELD SPORTER, FRENCH WALNUT, oiled, checkered, cheekpiece. Redfield 100RW, Pacific ramp front, without sling or swivels, perfect, $65.00. Ithaca 20-28MF, excellent in, good out, $31.50. Parker PHE 20-28MF, beavertail, steel bbls., 2½-1⅜, excellent, $135.00. Colt-Remington Percussion Revolvers, nice shape, $17.50 up. Cutler Talley, Box 1160, Richmond, Va. 11-42

300, 7.63 PISTOL, 250, 7.63 PISTOL IN CLIPS, $13.50. 2500, 32 Rim Shot, $30.00. 3550, 22 Extra Long, $21.30. 140, 25 Rem., $7.00. 30, 25 Rem. Primer shells, $1.00. 2200, 38 Colts Auto, $66.00. 33, 280 Ross, $3.00. 120, 35 Win., $10.50. 100, 401 Win., $5.00. 26, 40-60 Lead, $1.00. 100, 25-36 Mar., $5.00. 80, 32 Rem. Auto, $4.00. 35, 32 Win. Special, $2.50. 850, 351 Win., $25.00. 120, 30 Rem. Auto., $7.50. 16 6MM, $1.00. 15, 38-72 Win., $1.25. 46, 300 Savage, $3.50. 26, 303 Savage, $2.25. 25, 45-90 Primed Shells, $1.25. 50, 38 Self Loading, $1.25. O. W. Eisaman, Malinto, Ohio. 11-42

OFFICER'S MODEL 38 HEAVY BARREL, HEIser holster, best offer. Seater, sizer, and shell holder for Pacific tool, 38 Special, $9.00. Howe's "Modern Gunsmithing", $10.00. "Ray-Ban" Shooting Glasses, $10.00. O'Hare Springfield sight micrometer, $3.00. Hensley 4 cav. mould 38-146 gr. wadcutter, $8.00. Same 2 cav., $4.00. All excellent. E. W. Stone, 1 Douglass Lane, Kirkwood, Mo. 11-42

MUZZLE LOADING RIFLES, WITH ALL accessories, $15.00. Shotguns with all accessories, $12.00. Extra barrels for both, $5.00. Colts, S. & W. and Remington Modern and Antique Pistols. Deer Rifles, Bolt and Lever Action, $15.00, up. Browning Over and Under's; Automatics, Pumps, Doubles; Singles. Various makes and gauges. Lists of your interest, 10¢ each. Geo. Brullesauer, 3957A Castleman, St. Louis, Mo. tf

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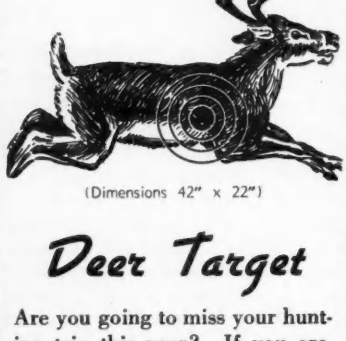

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EXCELLENT 70, 30-06, 257, SCOPE SIGHTED, ammunition, model 40-12 gauge, umbrella tent, heavy tarpaulin, B. & L. Prismatic 19.5X, Coleman camp stove and lantern. Ralph Gidden, Venus, Texas. 11-42

NEW SERVICE, 38 SPEC., 6 INCH, INSIDE perfect, cylinder tight, $50.00. Donald Amesbury, 311 Conway Ave., Narbeth, Penna. 11-42

WINCHESTER, MODEL 21, DOUBLE, 12 GA., 28" barrels, right cylinder, left full choke, single trigger, selective, Automatic ejectors, perfect inside, excellent out, bargain at $80.00. 30-06 Remington Enfield, Stoeger Olympic stock, Lyman 48R and 17A, sling swivels, recoil pad, scope blocks. A very nice rifle. Excellent inside, very good out, $50.00. Winchester, Model 97, Pump, 12 Ga., 28" full choke, recoil pad, factory new barrel and reblue job. Factory conditioned. $40.00. Winchester, Model 70 Hornet, scope blocks, recoil pad. Factory condition. Very accurate. 1,000 Win. primers, 800 Soft Point bullets; 5 lbs. powder, Ideal tools, including full length die, expanded chamber and muzzle resizer. 125 factory loads, 200 hand loads, 350 primed cases. $100.00. Life Member Carl Phillips, R.D. #2, Lowellville, Ohio. 11-42

220-GRAIN .30 CALIBER BULLETS: 235-grain and 270-grain 375 Magnum bullets, hollow-point and soft-point; 175-grain, 7 mm. bullets, soft-point. Hoffman Arms Co., 314 N. Tyler, Amarillo, Texas. 11-42

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FAMOUS UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE Co. Collection now being broken up. Collected forty years ago. Exhibited many years in Smithsonian Museum, Washington. Crossbows, Matchlocks, Wheel-locks, Blunderbusses, Revolutionary and Civil War rarities. New Springfield 1903. Berlin North. Patersons, stocked Dragoons, Frontier, other Colt Revolvers and Rifles. Confederate pieces. John Brown's, Sitting Bull's personal rifles. Complete price list 25¢, refunded with first order. Robbins Ritter, 508 Forbes Street, East Hartford, Conn. 11-42

MT WOODSMAN, EXCELLENT, WIDE TRIGger, moulded grips, sheep-holster, $69.50; Colt .38 Army Special, 6", V.G., fine Lawrence Holster, cartridge belt, $39.50; Winchester 1873 .32-20, 20", action good, finish poor, $9.50. C. L. Hennig, 4220 Cuming, Omaha, Nebraska. 11-42

S. & W., M. & P., 38X4", SQUARE BUTT, BLUE. Some finish wear, otherwise excellent, $37.50. E. C. Quattlebaum, Sr., Tyler, Texas. 11-42

K-.22 MASTERPIECE, PERFECT IN, V.G. OUT. Slight wear on right side of barrel near muzzle. Magnum grips. Hand-carved Heiser holster. $60.00. James DeYarman, 216 Twentieth, N.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 11-42

FOR SALE: REMINGTON 37, VERY GOOD, $42.00. B. & L., N.R.A. Prismatic, Freeland stand, excellent, $55.00. 2 Fecker 1½ 8X, precision mounts, dust caps, excellent, $50.00 cash. Scope Pointer stand, $6.00. Winchester 52 H.B., very good, 17A front, $50.00. B. & M. 26 tool, 30-06 and K-Hornet, $8.00. O'Hare mike, $5.00. 6x30 Binoculars, Gundlach-Manhattan Optical, Rochester, leather case, good, $25.00. Wollensak Draw Tube, 15X, very good, $10.00. 10X Coat, size 40, good, $5.00. 30-06 Ammo., F. A., B. T. bullets, $1.75 hundred. 1185 Powder, $1.40 lb. 1000 39 empties, 2 for cent. 1500 M-2 1940, 4½ cents each. 500 40 gr. 1185, 173 gr. B.T., 3 cents each. 360271 mold, $1.00. 700 old #6 primers, $1.00. Dean Shumway, Superior, Wisc. 11-42

SELL TARGET REVOLVERS: EXCELLENT S. & W. 357; K-22, 44 Special Target; Colt Shooting Master; others. Rifles: N. M. Springfield Winchester 70-257; Savage 99-300; Savage 219 2-R; Krag; others. 2 Spotting Scopes; Some 257 Ammunition and Components; Pacific Dies and other items. List for stamp. Charles C. Shackleford, Read House, Chattanooga, Tenn. 11-42

FEW COPIES, ORIGINAL FULLY ILLUSTRATED catalog United States Cartridge Co. Collection. Long out of print. Valuable reference. With price list of all items, $2.00. E. H. Anderson, 58 Methuen Street, Lowell, Mass. 11-42

FOR SALE ONLY, NO TRADES. SPRINGFIELD as issued, $40.00; Springfield .22 Varminter Bull-Gun, $100.00; 54 Winchester .257, heavy barrel, DeLuxe, $100.00; Can supply ammo., components, all three. Two Vion Spotting Scopes. Pound 4320 or 3031, 200 NMNC primers, $4.00; pound 4227, 400 #116 primers, $6.00; old number powders, $1.00 pound. can furnish primers. J. E. Gebby, 46 S. Willowgrove, Dayton, Ohio. 11-42

SELL: COLT'S FRONTIER 44-40, 7½ in. bbl., blue slightly worn on grip, rifling perfect, Ideal double adjustable reloading chamber, decapping pin, bullet resizer, bullet mould, cases, powder, primers, $40.00. Want: 25 cal. bullets, any weight, 29S scope Redfield junior mounts, shot any size. J. R. Thompson, Burt, Iowa. 11-42

ENFIELD, EXCELLENT CONDITION WITH new 29S scope, post reticule, "B" mounts, issue stock. Best offer over $60.00 by November 15. Laurence George, Plainfield, Illinois. 11-42

FOR SALE: BROWNING AUTOMATIC, 12 gauge, 5 shot, 30 inch full choke, plain barrel, standard dimensions, serial number 123593, $58.00; Remington Automatic 12 gauge, 5 shot, 30 inch modified choke, plain barrel, standard dimensions, serial number 334210, $49.00. Both very good. Will ship C. O. D. with inspection privilege upon receipt of $3.00. Geo. F. Weisner, 321 Melrose Street, Modesto, Calif.

22 CALIBER GUNS: WOODSMAN, 4½", Perfect in, Excellent out, $55.00; Another 6½", Good, $45.00; Woodsman, Match Target, Perfect, $75.00; Colt Ace, standard model, Perfect In, Excellent to perfect out, $60.00; Colt Officers model, Heavy frame, Target, 6", Perfect, $60.00; Hi Standard, Model B, 6¾", Excellent, $35.00; Another, Perfect, $40.00; Another model H. B. (Hammer) 6¾, Perfect, $40.00; H&R Sportsman, D. A., Perfect, $40.00. Rudolph's, Atchison, Kansas. 11-42

WINCHESTER MODEL 12, 20 gauge, full choke, solid rib, fair to good. Make offer. '97 Winchester 12, full solid frame, poor in appearance but mechanically excellent, $25.00. 45-70 Springfield, Loading tool, mould, fair, $15.00. Laurence George, Plainfield, Illinois. 11-42

SELL FIRST MONEY ORDERS: EXCELLENT S. & W. 6" Magnum, extra King sights, Humpback and Magna, $100.00. Remington 141, excellent, .35, open, Lyman peep, Weaver T mount, 40 Corelokt cartridges, $65.00. Winchester, very good to excellent, .348, Deluxe, peep and Weaver side mount. 120 cartridges 200 grain, $70.00. 500 soft point 200 grain bullets, $17.50. Luger, very good, extra bead sight, 400 cartridges, $45.00. 44 S. & W. Triplelock nickel 6½" Target, $45.00. Several hundred cartridges retail prices. Dr. Charles Reynolds, Huntington, West Virginia. 11-42

$1.00 RIFLE MOUNT FOR TELESCOPE sight with instructions. Limited supply. Weil's Curiosity Shop, 12 Strawberry St., Philadelphia, Pa. 11-42

300 SAVAGE MODEL 99R WITH 1 BOX SHELLS $65.00. 22 Win. Speed King Model 63 with 500 long rifle shells, $42.00. Both new never fired. Colt Woodsman 6½, very good with special front sight, ivory colored form fit grips, hand honed action, anti back slap trigger, zipper sheepskin pad holster $75.00. One #20 and one #55 H. & R. 38 revolvers brand new $10 each. S. & W. 45, model 1917 Army, very good with chamois lined Heiser Holster $45.00. Colt 25 Auto. in original box, almost perfect, $23.00. 8X Irving & Beard Binoculars $25.00. 10X Silver & Williams, $30.00. 30-30 Win. 94 Carbine, excellent, $30.00. 32 Special 94 Carbine with nickel steel bbl., very good, $28.00. Springfield 30-03 shells Cor. Pr. but otherwise clean. Soft Points dollar a box. Have a lot of 32 and 38 rim fire also 44 X. L. shot shells, cheap. I want 300 Sav., 35 Rem., 30-30 and 32 Special Shells. I have about everything else. Art Miller, Jr., Stevens Point, Wis. 11-42

SELL: MAGIC WAND ELECTRIC WELDER, 4# 1/16 coated rod, 50 carbons, excellent condition, $16.00. Want 1000 Win. #115 primers for $10.00. A. G. Slade, 230 Reber Ave., Waterloo, Iowa. 11-42

3 IN SERVICE, 2 TO GO, REASON FOR SELLing: Win. 54, 30-06 Revamped by Hoffman Linden stock, Zeiss Scope, $150.00; Springfield 30-06 Sporter, $75.00; Krag Neidner 30-40, $40.00; 22 Varminter by McCrea, Sukalle bbl., Target Stock, $150.00; 30.06 Enfield stock by John Wright, 440 Weaver Scope, $60.00; Remington 30 Auto as new shells, $75.00; Win. S.S. Deluxe job, 257-R, Gebby bbl., $75.00; Win. SS 25-35 Neidner, $40.00; Win. 63 Auto., 22 L.R., $20.00; S.W. Triple Lock Target 6½ bbl., $45.00; S.W. 44 Heavy duty 4½ bbl., $40.00; Colts Shooting Master .45 Auto, $50.00; .45 National Match, $50.00; Bisley 45, 7½, $40.00; Win. 94, 32-40, $25.00; Some other S.S. Rifles; 401, 45-70, 351 Ammunition. No post cards. Stamp please. Harry Davison, Box 76, New Franklin, Mo. 11-42

PARKER DOUBLE, 12 GAUGE, D.H.E., 32 INCH barrels, full choke, new condition, $125. Parker double, 20 gauge, G.H.E., 28 inch barrels, full choke, very good condition, $65. Ithaca 37S, 12 gauge, Cutt's compensator, Weaver 1X shotgun scope, very good, $70. Remington Sportsman, 12 gauge, Poly choke, perfect condition, $75. Winchester 70. 30-06, Lyman 48, excellent, never fired, $75.00. Winchester 54, deluxe grade, Lyman 48, Lyman Alaskan, Griffin Howe double lever mount, very good, $125. Krag, Pacific peep, good, $15. Colt Woodsman, 6½ inch barrel, perfect, white pointer target grips, holster, $35. Remington Fieldmaster, 22 caliber, very good, $20. Fox Sterlingworth, double 12 gauge, full and modified, good, $35.00. Phillip Brocato, 141 Stanyan Street, San Francisco, California. 11-42

COMMERCIAL COLT 45 AUTO, EXCELlent, four extra magazines, 200 cartridges, new Heiser shoulder holster, $45.00. Ben Vaupel, Mt. Vernon, Indiana. 11-42

FOR SALE: LATEST MODEL 52 WINCHESTER, Heavy Barrel, Marksman stock, Pistol grip checkered, Grip cap, Aluminum buttplate, Fecker tube rear, Lyman micrometer mounts, Telescope height front, Trigger shoe, Bore perfect, Outside about excellent, $75.00. Winchester 61, .22 hammerless pump, excellent, $27.50. Men's Hamilton Wrist Watch, 19 Jewel, Solid Gold case, excellent, cost $125.00, Sell $60.00. Trade even for Winchester 21, 20 gauge. Bore perfect, finish immaterial. Russell Elder, Griffin, Ga. 11-42

MODEL 71 WINCHESTER .348 NEW, UNFIRED, 38 cartridges, $68.00; "Rifleman" 1933-1942, $9.00. Want—Enfield. E. A. Bastel, Prairie du Chien, Wis. 11-42

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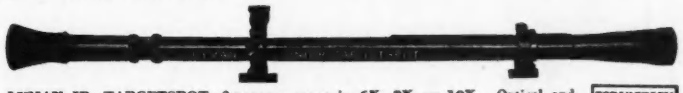
LYMAN TARGETSPOT SCOPE, 8X or 10X. Proved performance on indoor and outdoor ranges. Mechanically and optically perfect. Easy parallax elimination. Adjustable to individual eye. Polaroid tested B. & L. lenses. **Free folder.**



LYMAN JR. TARGETSPOT, 2-purpose scope in **6X, 8X or 10X.** Optical and mechanical features same excellence as all Targetspots. Wide field. Small game, 'chucks and indoor target shooting. **Free folder.**

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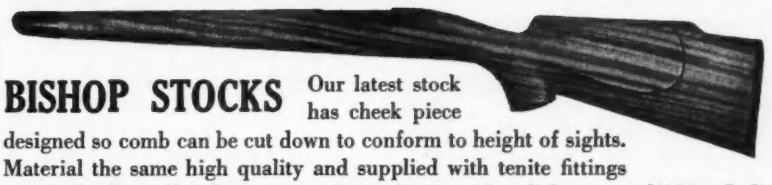

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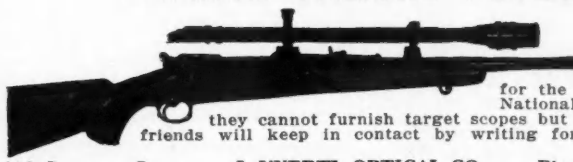

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WINCHESTER M61, OCTAGON .22 L.R., TANG peep, perfect, $27.50. Browning (Belgian) automatic, 12x28 modified, very good, $60.00. S. & W. 1856 First Revolver, .22 shorts, good, $8.00. Dr. C. G. D'Oench, 607 N. Grand, St. Louis, Mo. 11-42

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NEW COLT POLICE POSITIVE 38 N.P., 4 inch, blue, new holster, ammo., $39.00. In factory grease, Remington Sportsman, 20 Ga., 26 inch, Mod., $62.00. WANT—Excellent heavy frame 22; .44 Special. E. S. Cornell, Charlestown, N. H. 11-42

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BROWNING O&U LIGHTNING MODEL 28" IC-M SST-AE, recoil pad, same as new, sheepskin case, $100.00. Winchester Model 12-16 full, good, $25.00 money orders. J. G. Barnett, Waxahachie, Texas. 11-42

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SMITH & WESSON 38 SPECIAL KING FULL rib sights, cockeyed hammer, never shot, $80.00. Hi-Standard Model C, King full rib sights, weight, magazine perfect, $60.00. Mossberg Spotting Scope, new, $20.00. Stevens 22 Buckhorn Rifle, $15.00. First money order. Fred Hostettler, 62 School St., Hartford, Conn. 11-42

400 LATE F. A. .30-06 M-1, $5.00 C; 220 LATE F. A. .45 ACP, $4.50 C; 3M clean empties .38 Spl., .45 ACP, $7.50 M. WANT—Detective Spl., S. & W. 2", .38 Spl. W. A. Ball, Oneida, N. Y. 11-42

8MM MAUSER SPORTER, 24", SLING, MIcrometer rear, gold bead ramp front, box sporting cartridges, $65.00. WANT—Super Targetspot, Outboard motor. Henry Kirkley, Camden, N. J. 11-42

COLTS .41 D.A. FRONTIER, $15.00; ITHACA 12 Ga., $30.00; Winchesters .45-75, .32-20 Repeaters; Winchester 1897 12 Ga. $20.00. Luger 9mm; .22 H. & R.; 16 Ga. Pinfire. WANT—Colts O.M.T., Workshop tools, .22 cartridges, 410 Ga. Raymond Jones, Cozaddale, Ohio. 11-42

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WINCHESTER HIGH WALL #4 .22-3000, Johnson relined. Inside excellent. Original outside finish, poor. Marlin #2 scope. Bishop fitted stock. Tools. Components. WANT—Good prism binoculars, spotting scope, .257 tools, Pacific balance. Phil Williams, Rt. #1, Pasco, Wash. 11-42

SELL OR TRADE: NEW: #42 WINCHESTER, Winchester 28 gauge, Stevens Double 410, Winchester 94 30-30. Perfect S. & W. Magnum, Colt 45 N.M., components, Lovell R2, components. WANT—5A, Mauser, Krag, shot out D.C.M. Sporter. Stamp. C. E. Purdie, Faribault, Minn. 11-42

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PERFECT ENFIELD .30-06 SPORTER. Restocked by Bishop. Pacific EN-1 rear, gold bead band front. Sheepskin case. 80 37 issue and 40 180 grain Western loads. Will trade for perfect Hi-Standard Model E 4½"; Match Target Woodsman; .22 Cal., Colt Ace or Officer's Model Target .22 or $60.00. Paul Hazen, 621 27th St., South Bend, Ind. 11-42

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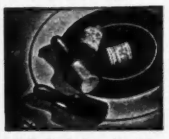

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SAVAGE 23D HORNET, EXCELLENT, $32.50. Tower, Flint Lock musket, bayonet, very good, $30.00. Want—K-22, 75 Sporter. Hal Crossett. 925 So. 3rd., La Crosse, Wisconsin. 11-42

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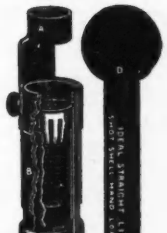

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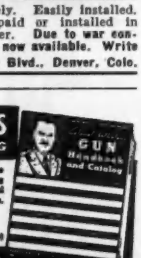

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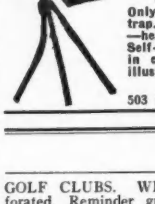

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In order to give us a breathing-spell, to catch up with accumulated back orders, we feel it would be best not to accept ANY new orders during November.

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WANTED—MARLIN AIRCRAFT MACHINE Guns, calibre .30 World War Models; also Hotchkiss 8mm. VanKarner Arms Corp., 202 E. 44th St., New York. 11-42

WANTED—COLT DRAGOON. H. W. HAUPIN, 1922 St. Anthony Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn. 11-42

WANTED—70 WINCHESTER, 22 HORNET OR .30-06; also 330 Weaver, very good or excellent. State price. Wayne McCarney, York, Penna. 11-42

WANTED—SUPER 38 AUTO COLT. EXCELlent. Super Match preferred. State price. Al Candies, Hotel Tioga, Merced, Calif. 11-42

WANTED—10X LYMAN TARGETSPOT CROSS wire and Sheepskin Case for 300 H. & H. Bull Gun. A. H. Stade, 8130 Harrisburg Blvd., Houston, Texas. 11-42

WANTED—BARREL WITH PLAIN OR Ventilated Rib for Belgian Made Browning Automatic Shotgun, prefer 26" Skeet bore, or Poly-Choke, Cutt's Compensator. Anything else may be acceptable. Will pay good cash price or will trade. Robert Haelig, Boundbrook, N. J. 11-42

COLT .22 AUTOMATIC WOODSMAN WANTED, preferably Match Target. Give description and best cash price in first letter for quick deal. Paul Pale, 366 E. South St., Wilkes-Barre, Penna. 11-42

WANTED—EXCELLENT KRAG CARBINE OR Sporter. Flush 3-shot magazine. No sawed off rifles accepted. Stevens off-hand .410 bbl. Lloyd A. Baldwin, Parsippany, N. J. 11-42

WANTED—EXCELLENT .45 TO .22 CONVERsion Unit for Government Automatic Pistol. Lieutenant Frank Tomlinson, 465th Bomb. Squadron, Airport, Hattiesburg, Mississippi. 11-42

WANTED—ANTIQUE ARMS, COLLECtions or single pieces purchased at fair prices. Give full description. Kimball Arms Co., Woburn, Mass. tf

WANTED—SHARPS HEAVY RIFLE, 45 CALIber, 2-4/10 in. shell. Must be in good condition inside, original finish not necessary. H. B. Rugeley, Box 269, Wichita Falls, Texas. 11-42

WANTED—2 BARRELS FOR REMINGTON Mod. 11. Full and cylinder. Bench saw. For Sale: Remington Model 17, 20 ga., fair, $25.00. Delbert Wells, Salem, Ind. 11-42

KODAK MEDALIST WANTED. WILL PAY high price promptly for camera in excellent condition. M. A. Hogan, 201 South Main Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 11-42

WANTED—ARGUS SPOTTING SCOPE. VERY good. Edward M. Wheeler, 188 Dalton Rd., Chelmsford, Mass. 11-42

COLT .45 AUTOMATIC WANTED, EQUIPPED for target shooting. Give description and best cash price in first letter for quick deal. Paul Pale, 366 E. South Street, Wilkes-Barre, Penna. 11-42

WANTED—LARGE RIFLE PRIMERS, 30-30 cases, 30-30 bullets H. P., S. P. or Silvertips. Ned Kailing, 8026 N. Division Road, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 11-42

WANTED—GUNS—ALL KINDS. 22 CAL., High Power, Revolvers and Shotguns. Give best cash price and accurate description first letter. The Jaymac Co., Jackson, Mich. tf

WANTED—WILL PAY $8.00 FOR 200 W.T. & C.W. bullets, 130 grain, 270 cal. Walter J. Holst, 513 South 1st, West, Missoula, Mont. 11-42

WANTED—S. & W. K-22, PERFECT CONDItion. State price. D. L. Bechtel, 4525 Pershing, Fort Worth, Texas. 11-42

WANTED FOR CASH — SHOTGUNS, Rifles, Pistols and Revolvers. Can use all makes and types. Describe guns fully in first letter, state price, all mail answered. Big Ben Mercantile and Loan Co., 179 Third Street, San Francisco, Calif. tf

WANTED—38 COLT DETECTIVE SPECIAL OR S. & W. 38 Special 2 inch barrel small grip with shells. E. M. Hatfield, O'Keeffe, W. Va. 11-42

WANTED—FECKER 4X 10" SMALL GAME Scope; also late Model Alaskan. E. D. Adams, 6310 Clayton Rd., St. Louis, Mo. 11-42

WANTED—CONTAX, LEICA OR BANTAM Camera. Describe fully and state best cash price. L. E. Wilson, Cashmere, Wash. 11-42

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75th Anniversary Catalog 1865-1940, 308 pages, over 2,000 illustrations of pistols, rifles, daggers, medals, saddles, etc., mailed for 50 cents. 1942 circular for 3¢ stamp.

FRANCIS BANNERMAN SONS, 501 Broadway, New York

WANTED—10 SPRINGFIELD RIFLES .30-06, these rifles to be used by our defense guard, write or wire the Kilgore Chamber of Commerce, Kilgore, Texas. 11-42

WANTED—WILL PAY BEST PRICE FOR Lovell 2R; also loading tools, powder, primers, shells for above rifle. All letters answered. Joseph Fingal, 414 Maryland Ave., Wilmington, Delaware. 11-42

WANTED—STEVENS .22-410. WINCHESTER 8X scope. .22 Shotgun. 116 or 6½ primers and .22 bullets. Si Sharp, Slatyfork, W. Va. 11-42

WANTED—45 C.A., 30-06, 30-40 KRAG GOV'T ammo. State condition, price. Flaig's Hunters Lodge, Millvale, Penna. 11-42

WANTED—OUTBOARD MOTOR, HIGH STANDards, any model, K-22 Masterpiece, Colt 25, 32, 38 or 45 Auto, N.M. Woodsman, Parker 16 or 20 Double, Browning or Remington 12 or 16 Auto, Winchester 28 Pump. V. G. or better. Almon Williams, Berea, Ohio. 11-42

WANTED—5½ INCH 45 S. A. COLT BARREL, ivory grips for 45 Bisley. 45 Colt reloading tools and King's Semi Smokeless Powder. Earl Horn, 505 Berkshire Ave., Buffalo, New York. 11-42

WANTED—FOR CASH, EXCELLENT, MODEL 70, 257 Roberts. 24" barrel. Also complete Ideal tool and components. Frank Harrison, Route 2, Box 288-F, Charleston, S. C. 11-42

WANTED—FOR GEORGIA STATE GUARD. German Machine Gun Locks. Browning belt loader and belts. 6" U.S. Howitzer Cartridge Cases. 30 Cal. Ammunition. Lt. Col. M. A. Cooper, Georgia State Guard, Romer, Ga. 11-42

WANTED—HIGH GRADE FOX 16 WITH single trigger and ejectors. Stock 2¼ or 2⅝ at heel. Dr. C. J. Miller, Ord, Nebraska. 11-42

WANTED—.22 LONG RIFLE CARTRIDGES, any make, non-corrosive, will pay cash by the thousand or by the case. Will pay $7.00 per thousand. Can use large quantities but small lots will help. Will pay shipping charges on 5000 or more. Also will pay good price for 30-30 Sporting Cartridges. Robert Haelig, Boundbrook, N. J. 11-42

WANTED—38 SPECIAL, S. A. A. FRONTIER Colt, very good to perfect. Frank Lominack, Jr., Newberry, S. C. 11-42

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Freeland Stand for 65 m/m	8.00
Freeland DeLuxe Arm Cuff	2.50
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Sling Tension Equalizer	1.50
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Rem. 510 .22 Match Rifle	9.95
Rem. 37 Match Rifle complete	87.70
Win. 52 hvy. No sights	66.00
52 Hvy. Lyman 48FH, 77 Sights	86.85
52 Hvy. Vaver Ext. W11AT Sights	94.20
2,000 Palma K.B., Targetmaster or Supermatch with above rifles, 1000	8.65
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Hercules Hivel 2, Lightning, 2400, lb.	1.75
Primers, Rem. 8½, 9½, No. 1 Small, Peters 12, 200 with each lb. powder, 100	.40
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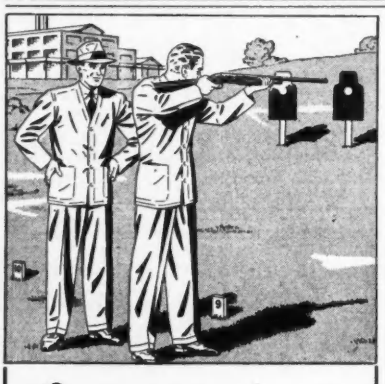

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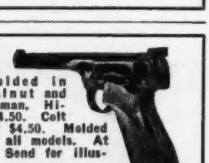

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1008 El Camino, San Carlos, California

WANTED—M63 WINCHESTER OR M241 REMington, good or better, reasonable. Robert Hard, Nokomis, Ill. 11-42

WANTED—38-44 S. & W. OUTDOORSMAN IN perfect condition, N.R.A. nomenclature. Will pay high cash price. Gino G'annotti, 316 Black Diamond St., Pittsburg, Calif. 11-42

WANTED—PALMA KLEANBORE, LEADER .22 L. R., Rem. 6½, 8½, 9½, Peters #12, Win. 115, 116 primers. Norman Henning, Perryopolis, Penna. 11-42

WANTED—FOR CASH: S. & W. K-22 MASTERpiece; Match Target Colt; 8" bbl. Magnum; Bisley 7½" or prefer Target Flat Top; or any fine Presentation Engraved Revolver. All must be fine. M. C. Clark, 169 No. La Peer Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 11-42

WANTED—38 SHOOTING MASTER AND 45 Auto or 1917 Model Revolver. C. D. Kruse, Lake Grove, Oregon. 11-42

WANTED—BALLARD, STEVENS, OR MAYnard, 32-40, or .33 with accessories; also Hammerli Martini International Match 30-06. William K. Black, 545 Division St., Fall River, Mass. 11-42

WANTED—HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for Target Pistols, Revolvers, Rifles and Antique Guns of all kinds. Ship for estimate. Public Sport Shops, Dept. R-54, 13 So. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 11-42

WANTED—FOR CASH: MOD. 32 REMINGTON Over-Under 32 inch barrels solid rib or 32 Remington Skeet. Must be reasonable. L. W. Johnson, Waupaca, Wisc. 11-42

WANTED—22 SPRINGFIELD BARREL AND Model 2, Bolt Government issue, also 30-06 Chambering Reamer. Clarence A. Marsh, Orlando, Fla. 11-42

WANTED—SUPER LYMAN TELESCOPE IN 10 or 12 power. L. E. Pike, Central Point, Oregon. 11-42

WANTED—HI-SPEED 60 GRAIN, 25-20 REpeater and 280 Ross ammunition or components; Colt .22 O.M., Bankers, S. & W. Kit. Stamp please. E. S. Burrell, 717 Wyndmoor, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa. 11-42

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WANTED—MODEL 12, WINCHESTER 12 GA., 28 inch, Mod. bbl.; very good or better; cash. Harold Johnson, Alburnett, Iowa. 11-42

WANTED—AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, ARMS & the Man. Shooting & Fishing, Stevens 044½-44½ engraved. Nos. 56, 52, 49. Winchester S.S., P.G., coiled mainspring, actions. W. R. Miller, 396 Maple St., Brookville, Ohio. 11-42

WANTED—D.C.M. SPRINGFIELD SPORTER 30-06 stock as issued. no alterations, with fittings, buttplate, new if possible. G. R. Douglas, P. O. Box 773, Belle, West Virginia. 11-42

WANTED—RIFLES, REVOLVERS, AUTOmatics, 22 to 45 Cal. Ammunition by case or box; 30-06 Dies for Pacific Tool. Highest retail prices. Wm. Veazy Hdw. Co., 3275 University Ave., San Diego, Calif. 11-42

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COLT .45 AUTOMATIC, GOOD, $35.00. Colt .32 Auto. very good, box shells, $21.50. Savage, 32 Auto, very good and box of shells, $18.50. Colt, 38 Special Officers Model, excellent, $45.00. H. Oelberg, Elkader, Iowa. 11-42

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LUGER AUTO PISTOLS, 3¾" BARREL, Cal. .30, excellent condition, $40.00. Smith & Wesson 44 Special M. & P. Model Revolver, 6½", excellent condition, $40.00. Smith & Wesson 44 Special Triple Lock, 6½" Revolver, blueing worn, otherwise excellent, $59.50. Colt Officers Model 38 Special Revolver, 7½", like new, $57.50. Colt Officers Model Revolver, 32" Target sights, like new, $65.00. Buffalo 32, Auto, 8 shot Spanish, excellent condition, while they last, $15.00. Public Sport Shops, R-54, 13 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 11-42

AUTOMATIC MAGAZINES: 25 CAL. Schmeisser; 25 cal. Mauser; 32 cal. Ortgies; Luger 32 shot drum magazines; Luger loading tools and holsters. Write quantity wanted and our prices. Galef & Son, 75 Chambers St., New York. 11-42

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COLT 45 NATIONAL MATCH, 100 CARtridges, extra magazine, excellent, $75.00. Bankers 38 Special, holster, never fired, $50.00. Colt 38 Auto, 200 cartridges, Heiser holster, like new, $35.00. Bisley 32-20, excellent, $50.00. Prewar Eagle Luger, grip safety, box cartridges, very good, $38.00. S. & W., M. & P., 32-20, nickeled, excellent, $35.00. S. & W. Hammerless, 38 and 32, excellent, $18.00 each. S. & W. S.A. Pocket, 32 and 38, very good, $10.00 each. Remington Percussion 44 Army, good shooting condition, $15.00 up. Winchester 348, sling, case, 50 cartridges, only fired one box cartridges, excellent, $65.00. Krags, with ammunition, $17.50 up. Springfield 45-70, good shooters $5.00 up. Swiss Vetterli 41 rf. long rifles and cut down models, good shooting order, $5.00 up. Binoculars, Rodenstock 8 x 27, center focus, case, very good, $50.00; another, individual focus, $38.00; "Berlin" 12 x 36, optically perfect, case, $75.00; Goertz 8 x 24, center focus, case, $35.00; Mirakel "Eagle", 8 x 26, center wheel adjustment, case, very good, $25.00. Hamilton 21 jewel Railroad, 20 year gold case perfect running, $30.00. Hamilton 17 jewel, thin open faced size 12 pocket, 20 year white gold case, perfect running, $25.00. Assortment 200 swords, $1.50 up. Assortment 200 bayonets, 35¢ up. No C.O.D. No Lists. No cards answered. Money orders please. Money refunded if not satisfactory. "Morton's", 40 Fulton St., N. Y. C. 11-42

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PERCUSSION CAPS, REMINGTON #9, #10, Winchester #11, $2.50 per thousand. Send Explosives Permit. 25¢ packing charge on order under $5.00. Robert Haelig, Boundbrook, N. J. 11-42

IPCO COLLOIDAL GREASE WADS (RIBbon form) are an investment in better groups; furnish a gas seal, retarding erosion, lubricating barrel throat. Ipco Colloidal Bullet Lubricant insures barrel protection, retarding or eliminating fouling. Barrel cleaning becomes a pleasure, not a disagreeable task. Boxes, $1.00 Del. No resale discount. Industrial Products, 102 Pearl, Boston, Mass. 11-42

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DU PONT 4759, $2.25 PER POUND, UNIQUE $2.25 per pound, other powder as advertised, page 58, September issue. Send Federal Explosives Permit. Robert Haelig, Boundbrook, N. J. 11-42

DU PONT RIFLE POWDERS, $1.60 LB. Sharpshooter, $1.60. No. 4759, No. 6 and Bullseye, $1.00 per 8-oz. canister. Following factory loaded ammunition in stock at time ad sent in. 22 Sav. H.P., 25 Rem., 257, 256 Newton, 270, 30 Rem., 30-40, 30-06, 300 H. & H., 30 Luger, 38 Spl., 32 Rem. SP Core-Lokt, 38 S. & W. and 38-55. List for stamp. Leslie Lindahl, Central City, Nebraska. 11-42

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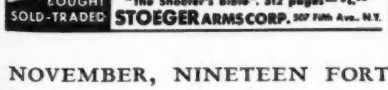

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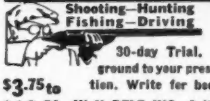

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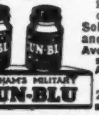

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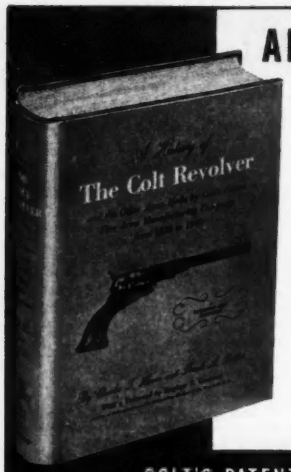

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SAVAGE 99 EG 300, LIKE NEW, $49.00. Stevens 20 Pump, like new, $39.00. Winchester Hand Trap, like new, $1.75. Savage 22 Pump, good, $15.00. Gabriel Pacciarelli, 1447 Neilson St., Utica, N. Y. 11-42

MODEL 95 WINCHESTER; CHAMBERED FOR 300 Savage, large fore-end, $45.00. Zeiss 8x24, individual focus, excellent, $50.00. 12 Gauge factory cylinder barrel for Model 12, $14.00. Morton D. Winchester, Newgulf, Texas. 11-42

NEW WINCHESTER MODEL SEVENTY 30-06, gold bead ramp front, 48WJS rear, sling, checkering, factory grease, $85.00. Deluxe Winchester Enfield Sporter cheekpiece, swivels, strap, oakleaf carving forearm and pistol grip, ebony fore-end tip and pistol grip cap, Pacific ramp front, King peep rear, excellent out and in, $70.00. Premier grade Model 141 Remington 35 caliber, hand honed action, checkering, non-slip butt, excellent, $100.00. Satisfaction or money back. Chester Thrasher, Oakwood, Ohio. 11-42

HAVE FINE RIFLE HUNTING SCOPE TO EXchange for a Woodsman Match Target Pistol in excellent condition. Write for full description. C. E. Black, Fellows, Calif. 11-42

FOR SALE: S. & W. MAGNUM, 6½" BARREL, tuned action, large grips, Colt Auto 45, Jesse Harpe accuracy job. Both very good to excellent and super accurate. Best cash offers only. Jack Walton, P. O. Box 1457, Tampa, Fla. 11-42

WOLLENSAK TELESCOPE 35X. EXCELLENT, $25.00. WANT—63 Winchester. Hyrle Ivy, R.R. #1, Ft. Wayne, Ind. 11-42

BROWNING O/U, 12 GA., 28" BBL., AUTO ejectors, rib, twin single trigger, skeets boring, excellent, $90.00. Thomas Buchman, Stevenson, Md. 11-42

417 WALNUT HILL, $44.00. STEVENS RANGER, $30.00. Both excellent. Oscar Havens, Marine Hospital, Norfolk, Va. 11-42

FOR SALE: WINCHESTER "42" SKEET AND full choke barrels; excellent, $45.00. Savage Utility, 20 ga., 25-20, 250 cartridges, excellent, $30.00. 430 Cartridges, 25-35, $25.00. R. A. Compton, 902 Mulberry St., Mt. Carmel, Ill. 11-42

GEBBY .220 SWIFT. MAUSER ACTION. ALSO reloading tools and components. 99 Savage 300 solid frame 94, 30-30 new barrel, full magazine. Winchester 30-30 single shot. Savage 22 Hornet single shot. Remington Model 11 auto, 20 ga. 28 mod. Factory carton, $65.00. Remington 257 Roberts Sporter, Navy action, 5 boxes 117 factory loads, $50.00. 7mm Mauser (Spanish) action 24" barrel, micrometer rear, ramp front. Bishop stock, 410 Double 3" shells. 12 Ga. Double. Springfield High Side barrel R-2, (perfect) bore, 24", $10.00. Write for details. W. C. Barnhart, Box 74, New Carlisle, Ohio. 11-42

WANTED—COLT S. A. A. 38 SPECIAL, 4¾ OR 5½" barrel, good or better. E. G. Brust, 518 No. 11th Ave., Melrose Park, Ill. 11-42

SELECTED, LATE MODEL '37 RANGEMASTER, factory sights, trigger shoe, groups 1" and better, slight crack in butt of stock, otherwise excellent, $75.00. Another '37 late model, Marble Goss sights, also very accurate, nice stock, excellent, $75.00. Colt O.M.T. 6" barrel 38 Special, Sam Browne belt and holster, very good, $55.00. Paul S. Meacham, 450 Lawn St., Geneva, Ohio. 11-42

WINCHESTER 70 220 SWIFT, EXCELLENT, $65.00. Browning 12 Ga.,, 30 inch barrel, perfect, $65.00. Litschert Target Scope, 1½ in., 10X, perfect, $55.00. 30 Luger, 8 inch barrel, perfect. Pacific tool for 30 Luger, 45 ACP. Powder Measure and Scales, perfect, best offer. 45 ACP Pistol, good, best offer. Candidate J. H. Thomas, 24th Co., 3d STR., Fort Benning, Ga. 11-42

WINCHESTER MODEL 12, 12-26, POLYCHOKE equipped recoil pad drilled for 1X Weaver B. 38 Spl. Shooting Master, Heiser. Ammo. 75 Win. T. no sights. WANT—Small Lathe. All above excellent for sale, best offer by November 20th. T. L. Bell, Lexington, Nebr. 11-42

WANTED—NAT. MATCH SPRINGFIELD, AS issued, new or excellent. State price. Lt. B. P. McKnew, 3549 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C. 11-42

CONN B FLAT TRUMPET, GOLD PLATED, complete, perfect, $75.00. Marlin 44-40, fair. $7.50. R. J. Houtz, Elburn, Ill. 11-42

COLT BISLEY 38-40, NEW CONDITION, $30.00. Griffin relined heavy barrel Ballard beautiful oil finished stock and fore-end, scope blocks only, excellent plus condition, $35.00. Culver Burnett, Springfield, Tenn. 11-42

TRADE — SOME FINE ELK LODGE jewelry, a lapel pin, Elk head, gold with diamond eye, also 2 tooth watch fob, gold with diamond inset. Trade for best offer in guns. WANT—Extra barrels, also wrecked high grade guns. Arthur W. Plumlee, Cambria, Ill. 11-42

ITHACA 37T, 12 GAUGE, FEATHERWEIGHT, perfect, $95.00. C. E. Baldwin, 2420 Rebecca, Sioux City, Iowa. 11-42

DOUBLE BARRELED FLINTLOCK HAMMER-Safety, checkered grip Scotch Highland Chief's Pistol, $100.00. Percussion Cap Single Barrel, Colt Stagecoach, and other Remington and Colt Frontier Revolvers. Marston triple barreled Derringer, French pinfire revolvers, prices from $5.00 and up. Also Kentucky [illegible] pistols particularly desired. Stephen Van Rensselaer. Established 1902. Williamsburg, Va. 3-43

BINOCULARS, SCOPES, SIGHTS & CAMERAS

BINOCULARS CLEANED AND REPAIRED. [illegible] established 1925. Alignment [illegible]

[illegible]h, 2 boxes ammo. [illegible] $2.50. Winchester [illegible] very good, $22.50. Krag, re[illegible] out in, very good out, sling, $30.00. Kre[illegible] factory grease, $25.00. S. & W. 44 He[illegible] blue, perfect, $60.00. Colt Ace excellent, blue slightly worn, ivory grips, $65.00. Colt Automatic 38, never shot, 100 rounds ammunition, $45.00. Colt Police Positive, 22 WRF, pearl grips, perfect, $40.00. Colt Army Special 38, 6 inch, perfect, $45.00. S. & W. 32-30, 6½ inch, ivory magnum grips, excellent, $42.50. Colt Army Special 38, 4½ inch, excellent, $40.00. S. & W. 38 Special, 5 inch, bone grips, excellent, $40.00. S. & W. 38 Special, 4 inch, excellent, $40.00. Colt Bisley, 32-20, 6 inch, excellent, $37.50. Colt Army Special 38, 6 inch, excellent in, very good out, $35.00. Hi-Standard Model B, 6½ inch, perfect, $40.00. Colt Frontier 44, 5 inch, excellent, $35.00. Winchester Model 90, 22 WRF, excellent, $25.00. 10 Power Lyman Scope, 1¼ inch objective, 3 point click mounts, Lens Cap, Ribber eye cup, bases and screws complete, excellent, $40.00. Ideal Reloading Tools for 32-20, 25-20, 44-40, 38-55, each $3.50. Winchester Reloading tool for 25-20 SS, 38 WCF, 32-40, 38-56, each $2.50. Winchester bullet mold for 25-20 SS, 32 WCF, 38-255 grain, 32-165 grain, each $2.50. W. J. Bath, 308 W. Pecan St., Independence, Kansas.

OFFERING FINE COLLECTION REVOLVing cylinder rifles—Colt, Remington, Roper and inventor's models. Wm. M. Locke, 3607 Ault Park Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio. 11-42

FOR SALE: SAVAGE 300 MOD. K, EXCELLENT, with sheepskin case, $95.00. Browning 12, 26 barrels, Pigeon Grade, single trigger, Over and Under, very good to excellent, with sheepskin case, $165.00. Colt 380 Auto, very good, $22.50. Dr. Gilbert Hoppenstedt, 709 York Road, Towson, Md. 11-42

REMINGTON 37, BORE PERFECT, OUTside very good, $60.00. .45 Auto, reblued, bore fair, $35.00 .22 Stevens Offhand, 8", excellent bore, good out, $12.50. Good Mauser 98 barel, $3.00. E. Thomson, 23 Pinckney, Greenville, S. C. 11-42

COLT 45 AUTO, 3 MAGAZINES, HOLSTER, V.G., $40.00. Sears 12-30 Double, excellent, $22.50. M86 45-70, V.G. in, good out, 20 cartridges, $22.50. Excellent Walnut Hill M.G., 17A, sling case, 1000 rounds ammo., $60.00. Vic Breneman, Hershey, Pa. 11-42

WANTED—COLT NATIONAL MATCH 45 Auto with adjustable sights, perfect; also Lyman Jr. Targetspot, 6X or 8X with mounts, in excellent condition. Rex Gun Shop, Box 1002, Odessa, Texas. 11-42

WANTED—EXCELLENT MODEL 70, .30-06 WINchester, Super grade; Lyman Alaskan sight; Griffin and Howe mount. Elmer Clement Fiore, Glenwood Hgts. Station, Miami, Florida 11-42

SELL: COLT OFFICER'S MODEL .38 SPECIAL 6" Heavy Barrel. Very good. $37.50. Money order. Jack Hirst, 3637 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa. 11-42

.357 MAGNUM, PERFECT TRADE FOR MATCH Woodsman and 2500 Long Rifle. Heavy barrel Ranger, very good, with Vaver front and rear complete sets of apertures for both and telescope blocks. $40.00 or 4½" Woodsman with special grips or what have you? F. E. Holliday, Life Member, 630 Ellist St., Augusta, Ga. 11-42

COLT 45 NATIONAL MATCH, EXCELLENT, Audley holster, box Western ammunition, $65.00. Springfield 30-06 Target, heavy barrel, 48 rear, Watson front, set trigger, scope mounts, recoil pad, sling, etc., excellent in and out, from the Murphy Collection of Pasadena, $85.00. Parker 12-30 VH full and mod., excellent with trunk case and recoil pad, $50.00. L. C. Smith Trap Grade 20-32 Hunter Single Trigger, ventilated rib, beavertail fore-end, Pachmayr recoil pad, mod. & full, excellent in and out, $85.00. Money orders only. M. K. Duryee, Littlerock, Calif. 11-42

WANTED—OUTBOARD MOTOR, 9 H.P. OR more, recent model. Also 22 Target Rifle and 38 Revolver. TRADE—Exc. Smith Field 20 for Auto or Pump with comp. S. L. Gunderson, 1425 So. Jamestown, Tulsa, Okla. 11-42

Native's Return

TO the early American colonists, wild turkeys were an everyday commonplace. They could be found in abundance over the entire continent. Unfortunately, as our civilization pushed westward, this great game bird became practically extinct. Today, the gobble of the wild turkey is heard once more in timbered lands. He has hit the comeback trail in Pennsylvania, in Texas. As yet, these introduced wild turkeys are not numerous, but they are becoming more plentiful every year. And every last one of them exists as a tribute to intelligent wild-life management.

By joining a sportsmen's club or association active in conservation work, we can all do our share toward increasing our entire natural resource of wild life. The modest dues pay for propagation and distribution of game species, the control of disease and predators. Thus we can be sure of a plentiful supply of game for everybody. We can have the satisfaction of having earned our sport. We will be assuring the continuance of the great American tradition of free hunting for everybody. E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company (Inc.), Wilmington, Delaware.

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